The



Series

For Preparatory Schools

Year Three

الصف الثالث الإعدادي

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

Prepared by

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Unit 10 Travelling for work
Lesson 1 & 2

1) Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة

make a decision		a good night's sleep
make a prediction		in ten minutes
make a promise		move to
do a test		based on
do a journey		sleep on a sleeper train
on Saturday		sleeping car
on a timetable		prepare for اسم
on its way to		put down the bed
on a plane		arrange (to مصدر / for اسم)
be on a journey		travel in first class
at the front of the train		wake up
view (C)	scenery (UC)	work at the shop

2) arrive at - arrive in - get to - reach

- They arrived in Aswan last Monday.
- I'll call you when I arrive at the hotel.
- What time does your bus arrive?
- He got to school by bus.
- After three hours, we reached Alexandria.
- We won't arrive home until noon on Saturday.
- He was the first man to arrive there.

لاحـظ

1. arrive at + مكان صغير
2. arrive in + مكان كبير
3. يـأتي بعد arrive مفعول ، ويمكن أن تأتي بدون مفعول
4. يأتي بعد reach مفعول
5. عدم استخدام أي حرف جر مع (home / here / there)
6. arrive in the class
arrive in the office

3) adjectives

المساواة	المقارنة بين اثنين	المقارنة بين واحد ومجموعة
جمله مثبته as / جملة منفيه as/so + صفة طويلة أو صفة قصيرة + as	صفة قصيرة er than	the صفة قصيرة est
	more / less + صفة طويلة than	the most / the least + صفة طويلة
…… the same اسم as ……		

- The express train is much faster than the stopping train.
- First class is more comfortable than economy (second) class.

4) ask to مصدر – ask مفعول to مصدر – ask مفعول for اسم

- You asked to see me.
- Imad's father asked the driver to take him to the station.
- He asked me for help.

5) a way to مصدر – a way of (V.ing أو اسم)

- Travelling by train is a way to see the scenery of a country.
- System means a way of doing something.

6) It's fun + (V.ing أو to مصدر)

- It's fun to play tennis.
- It's fun playing tennis.
- It's fun going to sleep and knowing that we're going to wake up in a different place the next day!

7) help + مفعول + (المصدر بـ أو بدون to) // help + (المصدر بـ أو بدون to)

help + مفعول + with اسم // help + with اسم

- She is helping her mother to prepare for a family party.
- He helps people get onto the correct train.
- The project helps to solve pollution.
- The scientists have developed a new medicine to help fight heart disease.
- My mother helped me with my homework.
- Sometimes I have to help with extremely big problems.

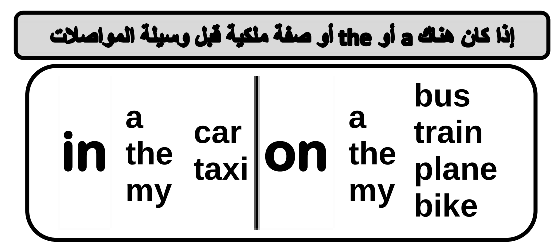
8) on time ☒ late في الوقت المحدد

in time ☒ too late في الوقت المناسب

- She does all her homework on time. (= *neither late nor early*)
- We arrived at the hotel in time for dinner. (= *early enough*)

9) by (bus – train – plane – car – taxi) on foot

- I usually go to school by bus.
- He goes to work on foot.
- We went there in my uncle's car.
- The tourists enjoy riding on camels.



10) another – other – others – the other

1. يأتي بعد **another** اسم مفرد:
- You want to buy a train ticket to another city.

  و أحيانا نقول: (another two – another three – another four …)
- I want another five pounds.

2. يأتي بعد **other** اسم جمع
- There are a lot of other people waiting for the train.

3. لا يأتي اسم بعد **others** وهي تُشير الى اسم جمع
- That statue is the original one. All the others are copied.

4. يأتي بعد **the other** اسم مفرد أو جمع ، وتأتي بدون اسم
- He had an accident during his way to the other town.
- I don't want these shoes. I want the other shoes.
- We took a ferry to cross from one side of the Nile to the other.

Future forms أشكال المستقبل

Future Simple (will / won't + inf.) المستقبل البسيط

تُستخدم (المصدر + will) فى الحالات الآتية:-

1) Prediction without evidence **تنبؤ بدون دليل** (قائم على ما نعتقده او نتخيله)

- I think it will be hot in Aswan.
- I think it will rain tomorrow.
- My father thinks that it'll be cold when we go to England.

فى هذه الحالة عادةً ما تُستخدم will مع بعض الأفعال أو الظروف أو التعبيرات الآتية:-

✶ *think*	✶ *believe*	✶ *expect*	✶ *wonder*
✶ *predict*	✶ *promise*	✶ *hope*	✶ *imagine*
✶ *feel sure*	✶ *perhaps*	✶ *probably*	✶ *possibly*
✶ *certainly*	✶ *surely*	✶ *be sure*	✶ *be afraid*

- Perhaps we'll find him at the hotel.
- It'll probably rain tomorrow morning.
- I promise I won't be late.
- **لاحظ** أن الصفات الثابتة لدى الإنسان ليست دليلاً على حدوث الفعل :-
- I think my brother will be a doctor. He's very clever.

2) Quick decision **قرار سريع** (عندما نقرر القيام بشيء ما لحظة الكلام)
- That's the phone. I'll answer it.
- I'm hungry. I think I will buy a sandwich.

3) Future fact **حقيقة مستقبلية** (شيء لا نستطيع تغييره أو التحكم فيه بعوامل خارجية)
- I'll be 16 next week.
- Today is the 10th of September. Tomorrow will be the 11th.

4) Offer **العرض**
- Of course! I'll explain the lesson for you.
- I'll go shopping with you if you like.

5) Request **الطلب**
- I can't understand this exercise. Will you help me with it?
- Will you get me a newspaper when you're out?

6) Promise **الوعد**
- I'll call you when I arrive at the hotel.
- Don't worry. I'll fix your computer tomorrow.

7) Threat **التهديد**
- I'll hit you if you do that again.
- If you make these mistakes again, I will punish you.

8) Warning **التحذير** (تحذير عام)
- Be careful or you'll hurt yourself with that knife.
- If we don't arrive early, we won't find a place to park.

9) Hope **الأمل**
- I hope pollution levels will drop soon.
- I hope Ahmed phones today.

بعد **hope** نستخدم **(will + مصدر)** او المضارع البسيط

10) With First conditional في جملة جواب الشرط فى **حالة (if) الأولى**
- If you study hard, you'll succeed.

(am, is, are going to + inf.) المستقبل القريب

❖ تُستخدم (المصدر + **am, is, are going to**) فى الحالات الآتية:-

1) Prediction with evidence **تنبؤ بوجود دليل** (قائم على شيء نراه او نعرفه)

- **There are a lot of clouds in the sky. It's going to rain.**
- **A lot of people are waiting, so the train is going to be busy.**
- **There's a problem with the train, so it's going to be a slow journey.**
- **It's six a.m. and it's already 30°C. It is going to be very hot today.**

2) Decisions made before the moment of speaking

قرارات تم إتخاذها قبل لحظة الكلام

- **We're going to buy a new car.**
  (***We have already decided to do it.***)

3) Plans, intentions and ambitions we have for the future

خطط ونوايا وطموحات

- **I'm going shopping with Samira at the weekend.**
- **We've had a lot of training. We're going to be very careful.**
- **I'm going to watch the TV news before I go to bed.**
- **I'm going to become a famous engineer.**

Present Continuous (am, is, are + v-ing) المضارع المستمر

1) Fixed personal arrangements in the near future

أشياء تم الترتيب لها فى المستقبل القريب

- **We're taking the sleeper train to Aswan tonight.**
- **We're eating in the restaurant carriage this evening.**
- **We are going on holiday next week. I've bought the tickets.**
- **Nadia can't visit you on Saturday. She is helping her mother to prepare for a family party.**

- **لاحظ** أن المناسبات الإجتماعية من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد ، والأنشطة التي تقوم بها المؤسسات تستلزم ترتيبات لذا يُستخدم معها المضارع المستمر.

- **I'm doing a test next Monday.**
- **Our class is visiting a museum tomorrow.**

Present Simple (v. / v.+s) المضارع البسيط

1)Future events which are on a timetable:

1- حدث مؤكد بسبب جدول مواعيد أوبرامج أوتقويم

- The bus to Aswan leaves at ten past six this evening.
- The next boat to the island leaves in ten minutes.
- The train stops at Luxor early tomorrow morning.
- What time does your bus arrive on Saturday?
- The library closes at four o'clock, so please choose a book quickly.
- Let's walk quickly because the shop closes in ten minutes.

2- الروابط الشرطية والزمنية يأتي بعدها مضارع بسيط ، ثم **(will / be going to + inf)**

✶ *if*	✶ *after*	✶ *by the time*
✶ *unless*	✶ *as soon as*	✶ *when*
✶ *while*	✶ *before*	✶ *till / until*

- When everyone arrives, the meeting will start.
- I will go to bed **as soon as** the film ends.
- I won't go out until the film ends.
- I am going to watch the TV news **before I** go to bed.

Rewrite ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال	
will + inf. =	**be going to + inf. =**
✶ *have just decided to + inf.* ✶ *have decided to + inf. … now / quickly* ✶ *decided to + inf. ……… at once* ✶ *offer / promise to + inf.*	✶ *have decided to + inf.* ✶ *have planned to + inf.* ✶ *intend to + inf.*
be + (v.+ing) =	✶ *= have arranged to + inf.* ✶ *= have made arrangement to + inf.*

لاحــظ

The difference between 'I'm doing' and 'I'm going to do'

I'm doing	*= I have already decided and arranged to do it*
I'm going to do	*= I have already decided to do it, but perhaps not arranged.* *= I intend to do it.*

1) The engineer intends to build a new plane. (*going*)
The engineer is going to build a new plane.

2) I intend to spend the weekend in the village. (*going*)
I'm going to spend the weekend in the village.

3) He planned to spend the weekend in Alexandria. (*going*)
He is going to spend the weekend in Alexandria.

4) It's my plan to spend the summer holiday in Hurghada. (*I'm …*)
I'm going to spend the summer holiday in Hurghada.

5) My intention is to visit the Pyramids. (*going*)
I'm going to visit the Pyramids.

6) Do you intend to play football next weekend? (*Are*)
Are you going to play football next weekend?

7) Ashraf is going to study engineering. (*decided*)
Ashraf has decided to study engineering.

8) I've already arranged to visit the museum tomorrow. (*visiting*)
I'm visiting the museum tomorrow.

9) My father promises to buy a tablet for my sister. (*will*)
My father will buy a tablet for my sister.

10) Adel may travel to Alexandria by train. (*will*)
Adel will travel to Alexandria by train.

Lesson 3 & 4

1) Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة

in fifteen minutes' time	along the way
on the train	welcome to
on Saturday (morning / night)	at the front
late for	wake up
useful for	leave from
ask for help	come back
wait for Ali	miss the lesson
wait for the train	there's a problem with
wait for 15 minutes	much faster than
wait on the platform	get ready slowly
go on a journey	do a quiz

2) الملكية

تستخدم (’_)	تستخدم (s’_)		
❶	❸	❷	❶
مع الاسم الجمع المنتهي بـ (s)	مع أسماء الوظائف لتشير الى مكان الوظيفة يسبقها at	بعد الأسم الجمع الذى لا ينتهى بـ (s) (جمع شاذ)	بعد الأسم المفرد (أشخاص – حيوانات – طيور)
the boys’ mother	*at the dentist’s*	*the children’s bike*	*Ahmed’s bag*
my parents’ flat	*at the butcher’s*	*a children’s book*	*a spider’s web*
the sailors’ hats	*at the baker’s*	*men’s coats*	*a horse’s hooves*
horses’ legs	*at the grocer’s*	*Ali and Ahmed’s car*	*Ali’s sister’s party*
parents’ names	*at the chemist’s*	بعد أكثر من اسم (السيارة ملك للإثنين)	اسمين متتاليين

لاحظ : لا تستخدم(’s) مع اسم الجماد ويكون الاسم الأول صفة للاسم الثاني

✶ *school bag* ✶ *table leg* ✶ *computer screen* ✶ *English book*

لاحظ : إذا انتهى الاسم المفرد بـ (s) فإما أن نضيف (’) فقط أو نضيف (’s)

✶ *Lamees’ dress* OR *Lamees’s dress* ✶ *Charles’ car - Charles’s car*

- **Ahmed’s uncle is ill, so he isn’t going to work tomorrow.**
- **We love to watch the beautiful scenery from the train’s windows.**
- **We’re going to arrive at our destination after a good night’s sleep.**
- **There’s an express train in two hours’ time.**

3) take مدة to مصدر

- **It takes me 15 minutes to walk to school.**

4) start / begin (to مصدر) أو (V.ing)

- **He started getting ready for the lesson.**
- **Ginger started to kick because of the uncomfortable reins.**

5)

get into / out of	get on / off		
a car	*a horse*	*a ferry*	*a bicycle*
a taxi	*a bus*	*a train*	*a plane*

- **Four tourists got out of a car and took some photos.**
- **We usually get on the train ten minutes before it leaves.**

6) جملة مضارع بسيط so that فاعل (can / will + مصدر /أو/ جملة مضارع بسيط)

- You want a train with air conditioning so that the carriage will be cool inside.
- Swim near me so that I can show you what to see.

جملة ماضي بسيط so that فاعل (could / would + مصدر /أو/ جملة ماضي بسيط)

- He used lanterns so that he could read.

7) miss (شخص – شئ – وسيلة مواصلات) يفقد / يفوته – lose يفقد / يخسر

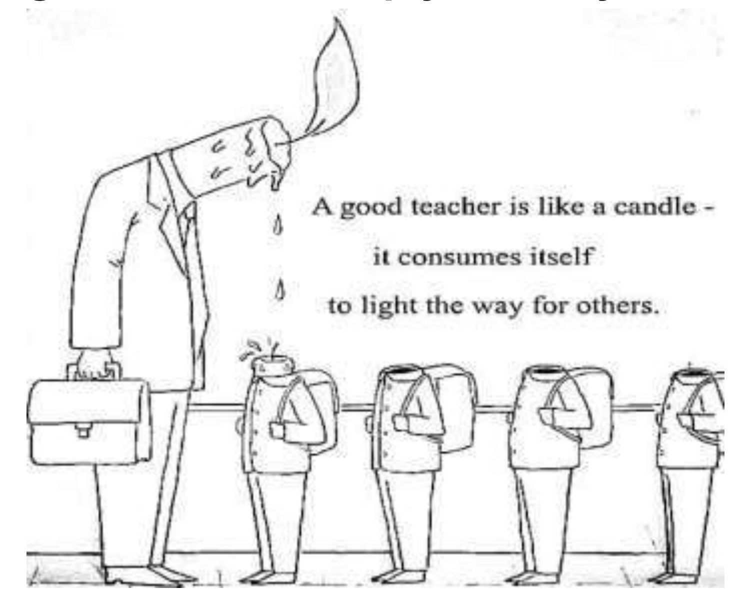
- I hope she doesn't miss the train.
- You missed the show. You should have arrived earlier.
- She was sorry to miss her friend.
- Because I was ill for six months, I lost my job.
- If you want to lose weight, eat less food.
- I'll have a good time whether I win or lose.

8) journey : *travelling from one place to another, especially over a long distance*

- If you want the fastest journey, buy a ticket for an express train.
- Black Beauty took Squire Gordon and John on a long journey.

trip : *a short journey to a place and back again*

- Most people go on a trip to the country with their families.
- Basel didn't go on a school trip yesterday.



Buying / Booking a train ticket

شراء أو حجز تذكرة قطار

1) عرض أو طلب المساعدة

Assistant : Can I help you?
Passenger : *Yes, please.*

Passenger : Can you help me?
Assistant : *With pleasure.*

2) طلب حجز التذكرة

Passenger : Can I book / buy a ticket to Alexandria, please?
Assistant : *Certainly.*

3) السؤال عن نوع التذكرة

Assistant : Would you like a single or a return?
Passenger : *I'd like a single, please.*

4) السؤال عن درجة القطار المفضلة

Assistant : Would you like first or second class?
Passenger : *I'd like first class.*

5) السؤال عن موعد قيام القطار

Passenger : What time is the next train?
OR : What time does the next train leave?
Assistant : *There's a stopping train at ten past ten.*
But the express train leaves at 10 a.m.

6) السؤال عن طول المدة التي يستغرقها القطار

Passenger : How long does the express train take?
Assistant : *The journey takes two hours and fifty minutes.*

7) السؤال عن ثمن التذكرة

Passenger : How much is that, please? **OR** : How much does it cost?
Assistant : *It's 26 Egyptian pounds.*

8) السؤال عن الرصيف الذي يُغادر منه القطار

Passenger : Could you tell me which platform the train leaves from?
OR : Which platform does the train leave from?
Assistant : *It leaves from platform 3.*

9) الشكر على المساعدة

Passenger : Thanks for helping me. – **OR** : Thanks for your help.
Assistant : *You are welcome.* : *It is a duty.*

Unit 11 Making the right choices

Lesson 1 & 2

1) Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة

be good at (V.ing أو اسم)	have an operation (patient)
be successful in	have a problem with
be better for مفعول	in the summer
be difficult for مفعول	in the 1960s
be / become addicted to اسم	think of
do badly	cut into your body
do revision	drive back from
do an operation (surgeon)	succeed in (V.ing أو اسم) = pass
do something good / bad	make the right choice
talk to	know for sure
belong to	leaves on the trees

2) stop to مصدر – stop V.ing أو مفعول V.ing

start (to مصدر) أو (V.ing)

- He has stopped smoking and has started to study again.يتوقف عن
- Should I stop her playing all computer games?
- I stopped to buy some fruit. يتوقف لكي
- He might start being rude to their teachers or parents.

3) regret (not) V.ing يندم على شئ فعلهُ أو يندم على عدم فعل شئ في الماضي

regret to مصدر يأسف أن يقول خبر سيئ

regret that جملة

- He must have regretted starting to smoke.
- We regret to say that we are unable to help you.
- I regretted that I was not going to be at the meeting.

4) فاعل + spend + (فترة زمنية) + V.ing

فاعل + spend + كمية من المال + on (V.ing أو اسم)

- What is the least time you have spent waiting for a bus?
- He didn't spend enough time studying.
- He spent 2 thousand pounds on (buying) clothes.

5) because جملة السبب – because of (V.ing أو اسم)

- Sameh's lungs were damaged because he smoked too much.
- The boats are moving because of the wind.

6) love / like + V.ing أو اسم – love / like to المصدر

- I love eating pizza.
- He didn't like being ill.
- People become addicted to coffee because they like to drink it.

7) help + مفعول + (to المصدر بـ أو بدون) // help + (to المصدر بـ أو بدون)

help + مفعول + with اسم // help + with اسم

- The doctor helped me get better.
- She is helping her mother to prepare for a family party.
- UNESCO helps to look after important sites.
- They might have helped him with his problems.
- Sometimes I have to help with extremely big problems.

8) be used to مصدر – be used for (V.ing / اسم) يُستخدم لـ

used to مصدر إعتاد أن

be used to (V.ing / اسم) مُعتاد أن

- Salt is used to preserve fish and other food.
- Papyrus was used for paper / making paper.
- Sameh used to be in Ahmed's class.
- He is used to walking to school.
- They are used to the cold.

9) fall / fell / fallen **يقع / يسقط** – **feel** / felt / felt **يشعر**

fail / failed / failed **يفشل / يرسب** – **fill** / filled / filled **يملأ**

- Ali fell off a wall, but he isn't hurt.
- She fell asleep on the bus home.
- Some of the story made me feel sad, but at the end I felt happy.
- He failed his exam.
- There are fireworks and the sky is filled with colour and noise.

Possibility in the past (might have + P.P)

1) تُعبر might have + P.P عن احتمال غير مؤكد جداً لحدوث شئ في الماضي

فاعل might have + P.P =	*I'm not very sure* *I'm not very certain* *I'm very uncertain* *It's possible* *It's probable* *It's likely* *I don't think* *I don't know* *Perhaps* *I have no idea*	جملة ماضي بسيط مثبت

- **He might have become addicted to smoking.**
- **They might have helped him with his problems.**
- **I might have seen this film already. I can't remember.**
- **I thought my answer was correct, but I might have been wrong.**

- **Peter arrived late. Perhaps he missed the train. (*might*)**
  Peter arrived late. He might have missed the train.
- **Amr's arm hurts. Perhaps he broke it. (*might*)**
  Amr's arm hurts. He might have broken it.
- **It's possible that Hamdi left his bag at the bus stop. (*might*)**
  Hamdi might have left his bag at the bus stop.

2) عند نفي احتمال حدوث شئ في الماضي نستخدم might not have + P.P

- **Nada did very badly in the exams. She might not have done enough revision.**
- **He ate a lot of sweets and now feels ill. He might not have known that they were bad for him.**

3) تُعبر (مصدر+ might) عن احتمال غير مؤكد جداً لحدوث شىء فى المضارع أو المستقبل .

- **If people are addicted to something, they might start to look ill.**
- **There is a lot of traffic on the roads today, so we might be late.**
- **I'm not sure where Tarek is. Perhaps he's in the park. (*might*)**
  I'm not sure where Tarek is. He might be in the park.

Deduction; expressing certainty

(must - can’t have + P.P)

must have + P.P	can’t have + P.P
❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مثبت) فى الماضي بمعنى (لابُد / أكيد أنه كان كذا / فعل كذا)	❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفى) فى الماضي بمعنى (لايمكن / مستحيل أنه كان كذا، / فعل كذا)
It’s nearly certain *I’m nearly certain* *I’m nearly sure* *I think* جملة ماضي بسيط مثبت	*It’s nearly certain* *I’m nearly certain* *I’m nearly sure* *I think* جملة ماضي بسيط منفي
	I don’t think *It’s impossible* جملة ماضي بسيط مثبت

- **Sameh failed his exam. It must have been very difficult for him.**
- **He must have regretted starting to smoke.**
- **Did I really say that? I’m not sure. I must have forgotten.**
- **I can’t find my keys. They must have been lost.**

- **The players look very sad. They can’t have won the match.**
- **You can’t have seen Mona yesterday. She was abroad.**
- **Yesterday was Friday. He can’t have gone to school.**
- **The window can’t have been broken from the outside. It’s too high.**

1) Sami was cold last night. He wore a coat. (*must*)
Sami must have been cold last night. He wore a coat.

2) It’s nearly certain that Ali was in Cairo last week. (*must*)
Ali must have been in Cairo last week.

3) I’m nearly sure that Mona did well in the exam. (*must*)
Mona must have done well in the exam.

4) I think that you saw Omar at school yesterday. (*must*)
You must have seen Omar at school yesterday.

5) I am sure that I left the key at home. (*have*)
I must have left the key at home.

6) **It's impossible that he was honest.** (*can't*)
He can't have been honest.

7) **It is not possible that you saw Mona yesterday. She is in Paris.** (*can't*)
You can't have seen Mona yesterday. She is in Paris.

8) **It was impossible for Omar to win the first prize.** (*can't*)
Omar can't have won the first prize.

9) **We are sure Omar didn't steal the mobile.** (*can't*)
Omar can't have stolen the mobile.

10) **I'm sure that Hany failed the exam.** (*can't*)
Hany can't have succeeded in the exam.

should / shouldn't have P.P

- تُعبر should / shouldn't have P.P عن إعطاء توصية أو الندم في الماضي

- **You should have asked me before you used my computer!**
- **I should have booked a seat on the train. There are no seats left.**
- **She did badly in the exams. She should have worked harder.**
- **You shouldn't have gone to bed late last night. Now you are very tired!**
- **The tourists shouldn't have brought their coats to Egypt. They won't need them in the summer!**
- **You shouldn't have put more sugar in your tea. It's not healthy.**

1) **I tried the fish at the restaurant, but I regret it.** (*shouldn't*)
I shouldn't have tried the fish at the restaurant.

2) **Ashraf didn't brush his teeth before going to bed.** (*should*)
Ashraf should have brushed his teeth before going to bed.

3) **It was important for them to revise for the exams.** (*should*)
They should have revised for the exams.

4) **There weren't lifeboats for everyone on the ship.** (*should*)
There should have been lifeboats for everyone on the ship.

5) **You were wrong to drive fast.** (*shouldn't*)
You shouldn't have driven fast.

6) **I regret coming late yesterday.** (*should*)
I should have come early yesterday.

Lesson 3 & 4

1) Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة

make notes about	be good / bad for	
make a poster	be rude to	
make sure	talk to مفعول in a bad way	
on your own = by yourself	talk to مفعول about	
on his way home	find out about	
on the phone	wake up	
in what way	watch out for	
in the morning	instead of	
In what ways can addictions start?	Don't be afraid to say no.	
the difference between … and …	need to مصدر	need for اسم

2) try to مصدر يحاول – try V.ing أو اسم يجرب

- If some people try to stop smoking, they can feel very bad.
- He didn't try a new kind of pizza at the restaurant.

3) persuade / encourage مفعول to مصدر

- Your friends will try to persuade you to try cigarettes.
- I encouraged them to play a sport.

4) The best way to مصدر is to مصدر

- The best way to help these people is to suggest that they only use social networking sites for about half an hour.

5) the reason for + اسم (سبب معنوي) – the cause of + اسم (سبب مادي)

the reason (why) جملة

- The reason why they're losing all their games is psychological.
- The reason she doesn't like tests is that they make her nervous.
- What's the real reason for your depression إكتئاب?
- What was the cause of the accident outside the museum?

6) feel / look صفة

- They start to feel unhappy.
- They might start to look ill.

7) تتكون العديد من الصفات بإضافة (ful-) للاسم أو الفعل

- **These are useful skills that they will need for work in the future.**
- **He wants to be successful.**
- **My teacher is always very helpful.**
- **That book we read last week was wonderful.**
- **Please, be careful when you carry those eggs!**

Expressing past recommendations

التعبير عن توصيات في الماضي

- I think you should have + P.P
  I think you should have tried the pizza last night.
- You shouldn't have + P.P
  You shouldn't have drunk so much coffee yesterday.

Explaining a choice in the past إيضاح إختيار شئ ما في الماضي

- I really didn't want to مصدر
  I really didn't want to eat pizza. It's not healthy.
- I wasn't interested, thanks.

Expressing regret in the past التعبير عن الندم في الماضي

- I really shouldn't have + P.P
  I really shouldn't have smoked that cigarette because it's very bad for me.

Expressing wishes التعبير عن التمني في المضارع

- **للتعبير عن أمنية أو الندم عن موقف فى الحاضر نستخدم (جملة ماضي البسيط + I wish)**

- **I wish that** *it was not windy.*
- **I wish that** *I could help poor people.*

Accepting advice قبول النصيحة

- **You're right. I won't مصدر .... next time!**
  You're right. I won't eat so much next time!

Unit 12 Transport workers

Lesson 1 & 2

1) Important Expressions and Prepositionsتعبيرات وحروف جر هامة

work with a group of	the advantages of
work with your hands	learn (how) to مصدر
work as part of a team	look out for
work on a project for	tell مفعول about
work for	arrive at the building site
in two weeks' time	on the line
in the middle of	breathe in
in the winter	come from

2) help + مفعول + (to المصدر بـ أو بدون) // help + (to المصدر بـ أو بدون)

help + مفعول + with اسم – help with اسم

- She is helping her mother (to) prepare for a family party.
- He is helping to build a station for part of the new metro line.
- The scientists have developed a new medicine to help fight heart disease.
- My mother helped me with my homework.
- He's helping with an exciting project.

3) (would like - want) to المصدر – (would like / want) اسم

- I would like to work as part of a team when I leave school.
- My sister wants a book.

4) be proud (of V.ing أو اسم) أو (to مصدر) – such اسم موصوف

- I'm proud to help with such an exciting project! (such+a/anصفة+مفرد)
- I'm proud to help with such exciting projects! (such+صفة+جمع أو كمية)
- I'm proud of my parents.
- He is proud of being an engineer.

5) enjoy (V.ing أو اسم)

- I enjoyed being part of a team.
- They went out to enjoy the fresh spring air.

6) experience (لاتُعد) خبرة في العمل – experience (تُعد) تجربة في الحياة

- He asked me to tell him about my work experience.
- Our visit to the museum was an amazing experience.
- He gives talks to young people about his experiences.

7) When جملة مضارع بسيط , جملة مستقبل

- When it is finished, there will be 1.5 million more passengers.

8) فاعل (am, is, are) the first to مصدر

- The manager is the first to arrive in the office.

9) have to مصدر

- Manual workers often have to wear boots and a helmet.
- Sometimes I have to deal with fairly small problems.

10) job وظيفة (اسم يُعد) – work عمل ، مكان العمل (اسم لا يُعد) ولا تُجمع

- A railway station manager's job is very important.
- What time do you usually arrive at work?

11) الصفة المنتهية بـ ed تعني الشعور بهذه الصفة excited – tired

الصفة المنتهية بـ ing تُسبب الشعور بهذا الشئ exciting – tiring

- The film made him feel frightened.
- Manual work is very tiring.

Reported speech

- ❖ في الكلام المباشر نُكرر الكلمات الأصلية بالضبط للمتحدث وتُوضع بين أقواس "......"
- ❖ في الكلام الغير مباشر نُعطي المعنى الصحيح للمتحدث ، لكن مع وجود بعض التغييرات ولا يوضع بين أقواس "......"

Reporting statements الجملة الخبرية

- ❖ الجملة الخبرية تبدأ بـ فاعل ثم فعل.... ، وعند تحويلها إلى غير المباشر نتبع الخطوات الآتية :-

1) يتغير فعل القول كالآتي :-

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
say	say	say to + مفعول	tell + مفعول
says	says	says to + مفعول	tells + مفعول
said	said	said to + مفعول	told + مفعول

❖ تُستخدم say عندما لا يوجد بعدها مفعول ، و tell عند وجود مفعول

❖ "I'm leaving, Tom," she said.
- *She told Tom that she was leaving.*

❖ "I'm leaving," she said.
- *She said that she was leaving.*

2) الأقواس تُحذف ونستخدم that للربط و يمكن حذفها مع

(*say – tell – promise – think – suggest*)

لكن لا يمكن حذف that مع أفعال مُعينة خاصةً إذا كانت أفعالً لازمة مثل:-

(*admit – complain – explain – answer – reply – object – protest – shout*)

3) تتغير الضمائر داخل الأقواس (ضمائر الفاعل أو المفعول - صفات وضمائر الملكية) بحيث تعود على المتكلم والمخاطب خارج الأقواس حسب المعنى كالتالي:

❖ المتكلم (I – We) يعود على المتكلم قبل say.
❖ المخاطب (you) يعود على المخاطب بعد say to.
❖ الضمائر (he – she – it – they) والأسماء لاتتغير.
❖ اذا وجدت (you) داخل الأقواس ولم تجد مفعول فالكلام موجه لك ويحول الى (I)
❖ اذا كان المخاطب داخل الأقواس يُصبح بعد فعل القول

تذكر الضمائر

Subject ضمائر الفاعل		Object ضمائر المفعول	Possessive ملكية صفة ملكية		Possessive ملكية ضمير ملكية	Reflexive ضمائر منعكسة	
I	أنا	me	my	ملكى	mine	myself	بنفسى
he	هو	him	his	ملكه	his	himself	بنفسه
she	هى	her	her	ملكها	hers	herself	بنفسها
it	هو/هى لغير العاقل	it	its	ملكه/ملكها	....	itself	بنفسه/بنفسها
you	أنتَ / أنتِ أنتم / أنتن	you	your	ملكك ملككم	yours	yourself yourselves	بنفسك بأنفسكم
we	نحن	us	our	ملكنا	ours	ourselves	بأنفسنا
they	هم	them	their	ملكهم	theirs	themselves	بأنفسهم

4) تتغير الأزمنة والتعبيرات الزمنية عندما :-

أ- يكون فعل القول ماضي said / said to
ب- تُنقل الجملة في وقت مختلف عن الوقت التي قِيلت فيه
ت- يُعتبر ما قاله المتحدث غير صحيح

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
today	*that day*	now	*then / at that time / immediately*
tonight	*that night*	tomorrow	*the following / next day*
come	*go*	the day after tomorrow	*in two days' time*
here	*there*	the day before yesterday	*two days before*
this/these +n.	*the*	next week	*the next / following week* *the week after*
this/these +v.	*it / they*		
this week	*that week* *last week*	yesterday	*the day before* *the previous day*
…… ago	*… before* *… earlier*	last week / Friday	*the week / Friday before* *the previous week / Friday*

Present Simple (*go / goes*)	**Past Simple** (*went*)

Direct "I come from Egypt," said Ali.
Indirect *Ali said that he came from Egypt.*

Direct "My sister wants to buy a book," said Ahmed.
Indirect *Ahmed said that his sister wanted to buy a book.*

Direct I said to him, "It is my first job."
Indirect *I told him that it was my first job.*

Direct "English is our favourite subject," my friends told me.
Indirect *My friends told me that English was / is their favourite subject.* (a current fact)

Direct The guide said to them, "It is the best museum in the city."
Indirect *The guide told them that it was the best museum in the city.*

Present Continuous (*am/is/are going*)	**Past Continuous** (*was/were going*)

Direct "I am learning how to swim," said Tarek.
Indirect *Tarek said that he was learning how to swim.*

Direct Ayten said to me, "I am leaving early tomorrow on a trip."
Indirect *Ayten told me she was leaving early the next day on a trip.*

Direct Nadia said, "I am coming home now, Ali."
Indirect *Nadia told Ali that she was coming home then.*

Past Simple (*went*)	Past Perfect (*had gone*)

Direct Ali said, "I went to Cairo yesterday."
Indirect *Ali said that he had gone to Cairo the day before.*

Direct Haidi said, "I flew to London last week."
Indirect *Haidi said she had flown to London the week before.*

Direct Soha said, "I bought a nice present for my mother, Ali."
Indirect *Soha told Ali that she had bought a nice present for her mother.*

Direct Soha said, "I finished work an hour ago."
Indirect *Soha said she had finished work an hour before.*

Present Perfect (*have/has gone*)	Past Perfect (*had gone*)

Direct Marwa said, "I have drawn a nice picture of a cat."
Indirect *Marwa said she had drawn a nice picture of a cat.*

Direct She said, "My father has been abroad."
Indirect *She said that her father had been abroad.*

Present Perfect Continuous (*have / has been going*)	Past Perfect Continuous (*had been going*)

Direct She said, "I have been staying with a friend."
Indirect *She said she had been staying with a friend.*

Past Continuous (*was/were going*)	No Change OR Past Perfect Continuous

Direct "We were having lunch," they said.
Indirect *They said they (were / had been) having lunch.*

will/can/may/am, is, are going to	would/could/might/was, were going to

Direct "The new shop will open in two weeks' time," Sara told us.
Indirect *Sara told us that the new shop would open in two weeks' time.*

Direct The manager said to me, "The new metro will open in 2022."
Indirect *The manager told me that the new metro would open in 2022.*

Direct Tom said, "I am going to visit Aswan during my trip, Amira."
Indirect *Tom told Amira that he was going to visit Aswan during his trip.*

must (*necessity*)	*Present* ; **must or had to** – *Future* ; **would have to**

Direct Sarah said, "I must get up early every day."
Indirect *Sarah said she must get / had to get up early every day.*

Direct Sami said, "I must go soon."
Indirect *Sami said he would have to go soon.*

First Conditional حالة **if** الأولى	**Second Conditional** حالة **if** الثانية

Direct "If you ask Dina, she will help you," he said.
Indirect *He told me that if I asked Dina, she would help me.*

this / these in time expression (adj.)	**that / those**
this / these + noun (adj.)	**the**
this / these (pronoun)	**it – they / them**

Direct She said, "She is coming this week."
Indirect *She said she was coming that week.*

Direct He said, "I bought this flower / these flowers for my mother."
Indirect *He said he bought the flower / flowers for his mother.*

Direct "This is an unusual situation," Dad said.
Indirect *Dad said it was an unusual situation.*

come	**go**

Direct "I won't come to the party," she said.
Indirect *She said she wouldn't go to the party.*

need to (*necessity*)	**needed / had to**

Direct She said, "I need to go shopping."
Indirect *She said that she needed / had to go shopping.*

needn't (*lack of necessity*)	*Present* ; **needn't / didn't need to / didn't have to** *Future* ; **needn't OR wouldn't have to**

Direct He said, "I needn't hurry."
Indirect *He said that he (needn't / didn't need to / didn't have to) hurry.*

Direct She said, "You needn't pick me up tomorrow."
Indirect *She told me that I wouldn't have to pick her up the next day.*

لا تتغير الأزمنة أو التعبيرات الزمنية في الحالات التالية

❶

إذا كان فعل القول فى زمن المضارع أو المستقبل أو المضارع التام (He has just said)

Direct He says, "I'll be a lawyer when I grow up."
Indirect *He says that he'll be a lawyer when he grows up.*

❷

أزمنة الماضي مع الروابط الزمنية مثل While - When

Direct He said, "When I saw them, they were playing tennis."
Indirect *He said that when he saw them, they were playing tennis.*

❸

الماضي التام البسيط والماضي التام المستمر Past Perfect (Simple AND Continuous)

Direct "I had been working hard all afternoon," he said.
Indirect *He said that he had been working hard all afternoon.*

❹

عندما تأتي بعد said الكلمات التالية (just now / a moment ago / a short time ago)

Direct He said just now, "I missed the train."
Indirect *He said just now that he missed the train.*

❺

must (*deduction, command*)

Direct "There must be some mistakes," he thought.
Indirect *He thought there must be some mistakes.*

Direct "You must come and see us soon," she said.
Indirect *She said we must come and see her soon.*

❻

would / could / might / should / ought to / had better / used to / mustn't

Direct "You should work with a group of men," he said.
Indirect *He said that I should work with a group of men.*
OR *He advised me to work with a group of men.*

❼

حالة If الثانية والثالثة والجملة التي تحتوي على (If only – wish – would rather – It's time + جملة ماضي بسيط)

Direct He said, "It would be best if we started early."
Indirect *He said it would be best if they started early.*

Indirect Speech : Advanced Points

- ❖ من الممكن أن يبقى الفعل في زمن المضارع أو المستقبل عندما نتحدث عن موقف مازال حقيقي أو لم يتغير (حقيقة عامة – قوانين الطبيعة) ومن الممكن تغييره الى الماضي
- ❖ لكن في سؤال الإختياري إذا وجُدَ الفعل في زمن المضارع والماضي ، نختار المضارع

Direct **"I'm two metres tall," he said.**
Indirect *He said he is / was two metres tall.*

Direct **The teacher said, "Paris is the capital of France."**
Indirect *The teacher said that Paris is / was the capital of France.*

Direct **She said, "The days are longer in the summer."**
Indirect *She said that the days are / were longer in the summer.*

Direct **"I'll see you this afternoon," she said.** **(It is now the morning.)**
Indirect *He said he will / would see them this afternoon.* **(It is still the morning.)**

Direct **Tom said, "I'm flying to Rome tomorrow."**
Indirect *Tom said that he is / was flying to Rome tomorrow.* **(It is still today.)**

Direct **Mona said, "I'll be home tomorrow."**
Indirect *Mona promised that she will / would be home tomorrow.*
(It is still today.)

Commands, Requests and Advice

الجملة الأمرية أو الطلب أو النصيحة

- ❖ تبدأ جملة الأمرية بـ (... مصدر الفعل) ، و يتم نفيها بـ (...مصدر Don't)
- ❖ تُقدم جملة الأمر / الطلب / النصيحة بأحد الأفعال الآتية حسب معنى الجملة داخل الأقواس :-

tell	يخبر	*advise*	ينصح	*remind*	يُذكر	*encourage*	يشجع
ask	يسأل	*warn*	يُحذر	*request*	يطلب	*recommend*	ينصح/يوصي
order	يأمر	*invite*	يدعو	*forbid*	يمنع	*command*	يأمر

- ❖ تُحذف الأقواس ونربط بـ **(to + inf.)** في حالة الأمر المثبت أو **(not to / never to + inf.)** في حالة الأمر المنفي
- ❖ تتغير الأزمنة والظروف الزمنية والضمائر كما سبق.

		الفاعل + told / asked + مفعول + to / not to + المصدر
1	Direct	"Stand up, please," the teacher said to Ali.
	Indirect	*The teacher ordered Ali to stand up.*
2	Direct	"Stop making so much noise!" the teacher said.
	Indirect	*The teacher ordered the students to stop making so much noise.*
3	Direct	He said, "Tell me about your work experience."
	Indirect	*He asked me to tell him about my work experience.*
4	Direct	"Go on! You can swim across the pool!" Ali's father said to him.
	Indirect	*Ali's father encouraged him to swim across the pool.*
5	Direct	"Do your best!" the teacher said to the class.
	Indirect	*The teacher encouraged the class to do their best.*
6	Direct	"You should stop eating so many chocolates," the doctor said to Hala.
	Indirect	*The doctor advised Hala to stop eating so many chocolates.*
7	Direct	"Please, don't be late," the teacher said.
	Indirect	*The teacher advised us not to be late.*
8	Direct	He said to me, "Look out for things falling."
	Indirect	*He warned me to look out for things falling.*
9	Direct	"Never lose your money," my father said to us.
	Indirect	*My father warned us not to lose our money.*
10	Direct	"Look out, Ahmed! A car is coming," Nabil said.
	Indirect	*Nabil warned Ahmed that a car was coming.*
11	Direct	"Would you like to read the book?" Nada said to Reem.
	Indirect	*Nada invited Reem to read the book.*
12	Direct	"Come to the park with me after school," she said.
	Indirect	*She invited me to go to the park after school.*
13	Direct	"I'd like to invite your friends to have a glass of juice," Taha's uncle said to me.
	Indirect	*Taha's uncle invited my friends to have a glass of juice.*

ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال الإختياري	
1- الجملة الخبرية	فعل ماضى + فاعل + (that) said فاعل القول
	فعل ماضى + فاعل + (that) مفعول + told فاعل القول
2- الجملة الأمرية	مصدر + (to / not to) + مفعول + told فاعل القول

1. She …………… that she was very tired.
a) told b) says c) tells d) said

2. The pilot …………… he was ready to take off.
a) asked b) told c) said d) says

3. They …………… us they were in need of money.
a) asked b) told c) knew d) said

4. Nesma …………… me that she has to take a taxi for work.
a) tells b) says c) told d) said

5. Amira ………… her mother would teach her to make bread.
a) told b) says c) tells d) said

6. Amira ………… her mother that she had gone to the cinema.
a) asked b) told c) said d) says

7. The doctor ……….. the patient, "Come back to see me next week."
a) said to b) said c) asked d) begged

8. Haidi said she …………… to London the week before.
a) has flown b) had flown c) is flying d) would fly

9. Hala said her mother ……… her to make bread the following week.
a) would teach b) had taught c) taught d) will teach

10. He said that he …………… his homework the previous night.
a) had done b) would do c) is doing d) was doing

11. He said that he …………… a letter to his brother in America then.
a) wrote b) had written c) was writing d) is writing

12. She says she …………… tennis very well.
a) was playing b) played c) plays d) play

13. He said just now that he …………… a new car next month.
a) bought b) has bought c) would buy d) will buy

14. The teacher advised Hoda …………… study hard for the exam.
a) if b) not to c) that d) to

15. Our teacher always asks us ………… be nervous during the test.
a) to b) to not c) not to d) not

Lesson 3 & 4

1) Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة

know about	do a job	do well
learn about	work in a busy station	
ask for	work at a station	
important for	go on a bus / train	
fall into	get onto a train	
go into	walk on the road	
careful with bikes	in the world of work	
deal with	different to / from	
angry with شخص	break down	
angry about شئ	take … out of …	
stay in the best hotel	travel around Egypt	
stay in general education	graduate from the university	
have a problem	under the dual education system	

2) تُحذف the من المقارنة بين مجموعة والأعداد الترتيبية إذا جاء قبلها صفة ملكية أو 's الملكية (the greatest / the busiest / the first)

- What is your greatest achievement?
- It is one of Cairo's busiest railway stations.
- Imhotep is known as the world's first genius.

3) The most important … is to مصدر – keep مفعول + صفة

- The most important part of a station manager's job is to keep everyone safe in the railway station.

4) نستخدم الحالة الأولى لوصف أحداث من الممكن أن تحدث فى المستقبل.

If الأولى فاعل present simple مضارع بسيط , فاعل + will/ can / may+ inf. (inf.) أو don't + (inf.)

- People can be quite angry if their train is late.
- I must help them if there are any problems.

5) without + (V.ing / اسم) = If + جملة منفية = Unless + جملة مثبتة

- There is never a day without a problem.
- Life would be impossible without electricians.
- Life would be impossible without having nurses.
- Life would be impossible if we don't have farmers.
- Life would be impossible unless we have mechanics.

6) practise + V.ing

- Students can practise using their new skills.

7) continue (to مصدر أو V.ing)

- He continued adding more signs to his system.
- They can continue to study at university.

8) السؤال المزيل

- You have other people to help you to do this, don't you?

9) إذا كان بعد ضمير الوصل مبني للمجهول يُحذف مع v-to be ونضع التصريف الثالث

- Students can learn skills needed for industry, farming or nursing.

= *Students can learn skills which are needed for industry, farming …*

10) need (to مصدر أو اسم) – need to be + P.P

- I rang her up because I needed to talk.
- He needed a lot of time to learn English.
- The lights in the factory needed to be repaired.

11) like مثل (للتشبيه) – such as مثل (على سبيل المثال) – as كـ / كما

- They can get very good jobs, such as becoming engineers.
- Manual work like building a wall is very tiring.
- My uncle works as a doctor.

12) technical فني (مُتعلق بالمهن المختلفة)

technician شخص فني لصيانة الأجهزة

each week = a week = per week

- Technical school students spend two days each week at technical school.
- All jobs that need technical skills are important.
- I need a technician to fix my fridge.

13) electric كهربي (تأتي قبل الأشياء التي تحتاج للكهرباء لكي تعمل)

electrical كهربي (ذو صلة بالكهرباء تأتي قبل كلمات عامة)

electrician فني كهرباء

- He bought an electric motor.
- My dad's company imports electrical equipment.
- He is an electrical engineer in a big company.
- An electrician repaired the lights in my office.

14) hundred / thousand / million

لا تُجمع إذا جاء قبلها عدد ، وتُجمع إذا جاء بعدها of

- Tokyo has more than twenty million people!
- Hundreds of fish and animals live in the Red Sea.

Making opinions stronger تقوية الرأي

- تُستخدم هذه الكلمات قبل الصفة

1. quite الى حد ما	3. really حقاً
2. very جداً	4. extremely للغاية

- These people can be **quite angry** if their train is late.
- A railway station manager's job is **very important**.
- Most of them work **really hard**.
- Sometimes I have to help with **extremely big** problems.

Writing skills

- **It is very important to plan your writing first, before you begin.**

من المهم جداً أن تخطط للموضوع الذي ستكتبه أولاً قبل أن تبدأ

1) *Collect ideas.*
Use an idea map to organise them.

2) *Write the title.*

3) *Plan your introduction and conclusion.*

4) *Make one key point for each paragraph.* نقطة محورية

A firefighter's job
Why the job is important
Where they work
What they do
How they help people
How does it compare to other jobs

Unit 13 At the observatory
Lesson 1 & 2

1) Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة

learn about	according to
send us your questions about	take turns
fall onto the earth	look at the planets through
on the moon	travel through space
at night	be interested in
in January	get to school

2) include يتضمن / يشمل – contain يحتوي على

- Our solar system includes the sun and some planets.
- Don't have too much food that contains fat.

3) adjectives

المساواة	المقارنة بين اثنين	المقارنة بين واحد ومجموعة
جمله مثبته as صفة طويلة أو صفة قصيرة as جملة منفيه as/so	صفة قصيرة er than	the صفة قصيرة est
…… the same اســم as ……	more / less صفة طويلة than	the most / the least صفة طويلة

- The biggest planet is 1,000 times bigger than earth.
- Three of the planets are smaller than earth.

4) When / As جملة مضارع بسيط , جملة مضارع بسيط

- When the sun shines on the moon, it's very hot.
- As it moves, it gets hotter.

5) around = about حوالي – around = round حول – round كروي / مُستدير

earth الأرض بصفة عامة أو كوكب الأرض

- In Cairo, it is usually about / around 14 degrees in January.
- The earth turns around / round the sun every day.
- The earth's moon is round.
- Shooting stars often fall onto the earth.

Reported Questions الجملة الإستفهامية

- ❖ الجملة الإستفهامية هي الجملة التي تبدأ بفعل مساعد أو أداة استفهام.
- ❖ تُقدم الجملة الإستفهامية بالأفعال التالية

(ask بـ أو بدون مفعول) (want to know / wonder / inquire بدون مفعول)

- ❖ عند تحويل الجملة الإستفهامية إلى غير المباشر نتبع الخطوات الآتية :-

1) يتغير فعل القول كما يلي :-

Direct	Indirect
say OR say to	ask + (مفعول)
says OR says to	asks + (مفعول)
said OR said to	asked + (مفعول)

2) الأقواس تُحذف ونستخدم if / whether للربط إذا بدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد، أما إذا بدأ السؤال بأداة استفهام فنربط بنفس أداة الإستفهام ، ويأتى بعد الرابط فاعل ثم فعل ثم باقى الجملة.

فاعل + asked + if / whether / Wh. + فاعل + فعل ....

3) تُحذف علامة الإستفهام و (do / does / did) كأفعال مساعدة و please

4) تتغير الأزمنة والظروف الزمنية والضمائر كما سبق.

1	**Direct**	**"Are you an astronomer?" the students asked the professor.**
	Indirect	*The students asked the professor if she was an astronomer.*
2	**Direct**	**"Is it hot or cold on the moon?" asked Ziad.**
	Indirect	*Ziad asked if it was hot or cold on the moon.*
3	**Direct**	**Ola said to me, "Are all the people in your family tall?"**
	Indirect	*Ola asked me if all the people in my family were tall.*
4	**Direct**	**Monir said to the teacher, "Are they studying astronomy?"**
	Indirect	*Monir asked the teacher if they were studying astronomy.*
5	**Direct**	**"Can you play the guitar?" Nabila asked Hana.**
	Indirect	*Nabila asked Hana if she could play the guitar.*
6	**Direct**	**"Will you finish your homework before dinner?" Karim asked his sister.**
	Indirect	*Karim asked his sister if she would finish her homework before dinner.*

7	Direct	“Have you ever been to Luxor?” Ahmed asked Nada.
	Indirect	*Ahmed asked Nada if she had ever been to Luxor.*
8	Direct	“Do all the planets have moons?” said Aya.
	Indirect	*Aya asked if all the planets had moons.*
9	Direct	“Do you like reading, Taha?” asked the teacher.
	Indirect	*The teacher asked Taha if he liked reading.*
10	Direct	“Do you know the answer to the question?” I asked Mai.
	Indirect	*I asked Mai if she knew the answer to the question.*
11	Direct	“Did you meet your friend yesterday?” I asked Ali.
	Indirect	*I asked Ali if he had met his friend the day before.*

1	Direct	“What is a shooting star?” asked Jude.
	Indirect	*Jude asked what a shooting star was.*
2	Direct	“What is your project about?” my mother asked me.
	Indirect	*My mother asked me what my project was about.*
3	Direct	We said to the scientist “Where is your telescope?”
	Indirect	*We asked the scientist where his telescope was.*
4	Direct	“Why are telescopes expensive?” asked Lina.
	Indirect	*Lina asked why telescopes were expensive.*
5	Direct	“What is the fastest way to Capital Bank?” I asked.
	Indirect	*I asked what the fastest way was to Capital Bank.* *I asked what the fastest way to Capital Bank was.*
6	Direct	“How many planets are there in our solar system?” Ali said.
	Indirect	*Ali asked how many planets there were in our solar system.*
7	Direct	“Which book is yours?” I asked Nader.
	Indirect	*I asked Nader which book was his.*
8	Direct	Hana asked, “When is the next bus leaving?”
	Indirect	*Hana asked when the next bus was leaving.*
9	Direct	“What are you doing?” I asked Heba.
	Indirect	*I asked Heba what she was doing.*

10 **Direct** “When will you return from Paris?” my wife asked.
Indirect *My wife asked me when I would return from Paris.*

11 **Direct** “Why can’t I feel the earth turn?” Aya said.
Indirect *Aya asked why she couldn’t feel the earth turn.*

12 **Direct** “How long does it take you to get to school?” Adel asked me.
Indirect *Adel asked me how long it took me to get to school.*

13 **Direct** “What book do you want to read?” our teacher asked us.
Indirect *Our teacher asked us what book we wanted to read.*

14 **Direct** “What time do you get up in the morning?” she asked.
Indirect *She asked me what time I got up in the morning.*

15 **Direct** “How often does your mother go shopping?” he asked.
Indirect *He asked me how often my mother went shopping.*

16 **Direct** “What did you do last week, Ali?” Hala asked.
Indirect *Hala asked Ali what he had done the week before.*

17 **Direct** “What did your father bring you on your birthday, Ali?” Sally asked.
Indirect *Sally asked Ali what his father had brought him on his birthday.*

18 **Direct** He asked Mai if she had done those exercises. (*said*)
Indirect *He said to Mai, “Did you do these exercise?”*

19 **Direct** I asked him how he liked his tea. (*said*)
Indirect *I said to him, “How do you like your tea?”*

20 **Indirect** The teacher asked me why I had arrived late. (*said*)
Direct *The teacher said to me, “Why did you arrive late?”*

ملاحظة هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال الإختياري
فعل ماضى + فاعل (أداة استفهام / if / whether) + بـ أو بدون مفعول + asked فاعل القول

1. The teacher …………… to us, “Did you bring the cards?”
a) said *b) told* *c) asked* *d) ordered*

2. Nadia …………… Tom if he liked the weather in England.
a) told b) asked c) said d) asks

3. The teacher …………… Ali why he looked so sad.
a) told b) said c) asked d) advised

4. Hoda asked Mona …………… she had got a lot of homework.
a) if b) that c) to d) what

5. James asked if I …………… England the summer before.
a) had visited b) would visit c) visit d) am visiting

6. Ahmed wanted to know if ……………
a) I could visit him b) will I visit him c) can I visit him d) could I visit him

7. He asked me what …………… doing the day before at five o'clock.
a) was I b) I was c) am I d) I am

8. He asked ……………
a) where they went b) where did they go
c) where do they go d) where have they gone

لاحــظ

1) لايتغير ترتيب الجملة عندما تكون أداة الإستفهام هي الفاعل

1	**Direct**	"Who lives next door?" he said.	Who للسؤال عن فاعل عاقل
	Indirect	*He asked who lived next door.*	
2	**Direct**	"What happened?" she said.	What للسؤال عن فاعل غير عاقل
	Indirect	*She asked what had happened.*	

BUT	**Direct**	"Who are you waiting for?" Sami said.	Who للسؤال عن المفعول
	Indirect	*Sami asked me who I was waiting for.*	

2) اذا كـان verb to be هـو الفعل المسـاعد للسـؤال الـذي يبـدأ بـــ who – what – which عند السؤال عن الفاعل فإن لها طريقتين:-

1	**Direct**	"Who is the best player?" she asked.
	Indirect	*She asked who was the best player.* *She asked who the best player was.*

3) التعبيــــرات التاليـــة تُتبـــع بجملــــة خبرية وتنتهي بعلامة استفهام

- ✱ Could you tell me ……?
- ✱ Do you know ……?
- ✱ Have you got an idea ……?

❖ *Could you tell me how much a new computer cost?*

Lesson 3 & 4

1) Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة

turn at … km an hour	be good at
turn around … at … km an hour	be closest to
go around / round	be polite to
go on holiday	be made of لا تتغير المادة / from تتغير المادة
get on the bus	put up your hand
on a train	call out the answer
in a nice way	talk about
in (the) summer	decide to مصدر
in front of	wait for شئ / شخص

2) thank مفعول for (V.ing أو اسم) – thanks for (V.ing أو اسم)

- Thank you for that interesting talk.
- Thank you for coming to see me.
- Thanks for your help. – Thanks for inviting me.

3) see / hear / feel مفعول (مصدر) يرى / يسمع / يشعر (الحدث كاملاً)

see / hear / feel مفعول (V.ing) يرى / يسمع / يشعر (جزء من الحدث)

- Can you feel the earth turn?
- We can't feel the earth moving.

4) let مفعول مصدر

- Let me speak to your teacher.

5) فاعل + be + صفة + to المصدر

- I am happy to watch the tennis match.
- It is important to be polite to people.

6) There is / was اسم مفرد V.ing – There are / were اسم جمع V.ing

- There are eight of planets moving round the sun.

7) نستخدم الحالة الأولى لوصف أحداث من الممكن أن تحدث فى المستقبل.

- If you are polite, people will want to help you more.

Asking polite questions السؤال بطريقة مُهذبة

1) Do you think (that) فاعل + فعل ?

- *Do you think you could send this email?*
- *Do you think you could tell me how fast the earth turns?*
- *Do you think we will grow vegetables in the desert?*
- *Do you think the earth is changing its size?*

2) Could you (possibly / please) مصدر ?

- *Could you (possibly) answer some of the students' questions?*
- *Could you (please) open the window?*

3) Could you tell me if فاعل + فعل ?
Could you tell me أداة إستفهام + فاعل + فعل ?

- *Could you tell me if there's another planet like earth?*
- *Could you tell me which platform the train leaves from?*

4) Could you (please) explain (to me) أداة إستفهام + فاعل + فعل ?

- *Could you please explain to me why you are late?*
- *Could you explain what a star is made of?*
- *Could you explain why it is colder in the winter than in the summer?*

5) I wonder if you could مصدر
I wonder if you could tell me if + فاعل + فعل
I wonder if you could tell me أداة إستفهام + فاعل + فعل

- *I wonder if you could help me.*
- *I wonder if you could tell me if all planets have moons.*
- *I wonder if you could tell me what clouds are made of.*
- *I wonder if you could tell me when you started working at the school.*

6) I'd like to know if فاعل + فعل
I'd like to know أداة إستفهام + فاعل + فعل

- *I'd like to know if you like your job.*
- *I'd like to know how cold it gets in the desert.*

❖ **What's the name of the biggest city in England? (*like to know*)**
I'd like to know the name of the biggest city in England.
I'd like to know what the name of the biggest city in England is.

Unit 14 Wonders of the world
Lesson 1 & 2

1) Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة

talk about – tell about	for this reason	
make a decision / a plan	along the river	
remind people of	look after = take care of	
all over the world	look forward to يتطلع الى	look for يبحث عن
sell … for a lot of money	list قائمة أسماء / مشتريات	menu قائمة طعام
over the last ten years	wonder أعجوبة / يتساءل	wander يتجول
add to	dairy معمل أو منتجات ألبان	diary مفكرة / يومية
stay on the new list	decide on يختار	decide to يُقرر

2) فاعل + take + فترة زمنية + to المصدر

- It took six years to make the decision.

3) need to be P.P

- The Taj Mahal needs to be protected.

4) was / were P.P ماضي بسيط مبني للمجهول

- People were asked to suggest seven new places.
- It is a white marble monument, (which was) built in 1632.
  - إذا كان بعد ضمير الوصل مبني للمجهول نحذفه و v-to be ونضع التصريف الثالث

5) as well as (V.ing أو اسم)

- It has museums inside it as well as the library.
- Sports are good for the brain as well as the body.
- As well as making new paper, we can recycle old paper.

6) الأفعال الآتية تُحول الى المجهول كالتالي:- (جملة that + صيغة المجهول للفعل It)

agree يوافق	decide يقرر	explain يُفسر	hope يأمل	intend ينوي
promise يَعِد	recommend	request يطلب	suggest يقترح	regret يأسف

❖ People hope that UNESCO will preserve the Taj Mahal.
- *It is hoped that UNESCO will preserve the Taj Mahal.*

❖ We have decided that we will meet on Monday.
- *It has been decided that we will meet on Monday.*

The present perfect المضارع التام

❖ يتكون المضارع التام البسيط من (have – has + p.p)

يُستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن

1) حدث بدأ في الماضي ومازال مستمر حتى الآن أو من الممكن أن يستمر بعد الآن وهنا نستخدم since – for

- ❖ Salem has worked in Egypt Air Company for two years.
- ❖ She has worked in this shop since 1997.
- ❖ I have known him since we were five years old.

2) حدث تم في الماضي ، لكن مازال له أثر أو نتيجة واضحة في الوقت الحاضر

- ❖ I've lost my key. I can't open the door. (*The key is still lost now.*)
- ❖ The garden is dirty because people have left litter everywhere.

3) حدث تم في وقت غير محدد في الماضي ، ولا يُذكر زمن حدوث الفعل لأنه إما غير معروف أو غير مهم ، ويكون التركيز على الحدث

- ❖ Our cat has caught lots of mice.
- ❖ He has travelled to London.

4) حدث إنتهى حالاً (منذ فترة قصيرة) وهنا نستخدم just

- ❖ He has just gone out. = (*He went out a short time ago.*)

5) حدث وقع في فترة زمنية محددة والتي لم تنتهي حتى لحظة الكلام ، غالباً ما نستخدم ... today, this morning / evening / week / month

- ❖ He has written two letters this morning. (*It is still morning.*)
- ❖ She has taken fifteen pictures today.
  (*The time period – today – is not over yet. She may take more pictures*)

6) تجارب وخبرات شخصية سواء تم أو لم يتم الحصول عليها ، غالباً مع ever – never

- ❖ She has worked in that school.
- ❖ I've never played squash before.
- ❖ This is the first time I've ever seen a lion.
- ❖ Have you ever met anyone famous?

Time Expressions:- يُستخدم مع الكلمات والتعبيرات التالية

✶ *ever*	✶ *since*	✶ *up till now*	✶ *how long*
✶ *never*	✶ *for*	✶ *up to now*	✶ *lately*
✶ *just*	✶ *yet*	✶ *today*	✶ *recently*
✶ *already*	✶ *so far*	✶ *this week / month…*	✶ *before*

ملاحظات عامة

1) تُستخدم **ever** قبل **p.p** في الإستفهام ، وفي الإثبات في حالة التفضيل فقط

❖ **Have you ever visited Paris before?**
❖ **This is the easiest job I have ever had.**
❖ **This is the most expensive suit I've ever bought.**

2) تُستخدم **never** قبل **p.p** في جملة فعلها مثبت لكنها تعطي معنى النفي

❖ **I have never heard that singer.**

3) تُستخدم **just** قبل **p.p** في الإثبات والإستفهام = **(a short time ago / a moment ago)**

❖ **She has just left the building.** (*She left a short time ago.*)
❖ **Hello, have you just arrived?**

4) تُستخدم **already** قبل **p.p** في الإثبات والإستفهام ، ويمكن أن تأتي في نهاية الجملة للتأكيد

❖ **I've already been to the Science Museum.**
❖ **Have you already seen this film?**
❖ **Surely he hasn't finished his tea already! It was really hot.**

5) تُستخدم **since** في الإثبات والنفي ، وهي تُشير الى زمن بداية الحدث في الماضي حتى لحظة الكلام

❖ **He's lived in London since 2005.** (*since + a point in time*)
❖ **He hasn't called since he left school.** (*since* + جملة ماضي بسيط مثبت)
❖ **It has been a long time since we saw him.**
❖ **I have changed my mind since then.** (*adv.*)

6) تُستخدم **for** في الإثبات والنفي ، وهي تُشير الى فترة زمنية

❖ **I have played football for a year.**
❖ **I haven't seen him for three months.**

since	**yesterday - 1995 - Monday - January - winter – lunchtime - dinner - sunset - that time - then - 7 o'clock - last night - this morning - the age of … - 19th century - his childhood - He *was* a child. - his birth - his retirement - his departure – the beginning of this year**
for	**a minute - an hour - half an hour - 3 days - 3 nights - a week - several weeks - 2 months - a year - 2 decades - a century - ages - a while - the last week - the last 30 minutes - the past hour - a long time - a short time - more than … - over a year - ever** **تأتي مع كل ما بدأ بـ a - an - the أو كل ما انتهى بـ s**

7) تُستخدم yet فى الاستفهام والنفي ، وتأتي فى نهاية الجملة

- ❖ **Has your term started yet?**
- ❖ **I've written the letter, but I haven't sent it yet.**

8) تُستخدم lately – recently فى الاستفهام والنفي ، وتأتي فى نهاية الجملة

They mean at any time during the last week, month, etc.

- ❖ **Have you read any good stories lately?**
- ❖ **Has Ali moved into his new house recently?**
- ❖ **It hasn't rained recently / lately.**

9) تُستخدم recently فى الاثبات ، وتأتي فى نهاية الجملة

It means at some undefined time during the last week, month, etc.

- ❖ **I have read an interesting book recently.**

Have been to – have gone to

❖ **تُستخدم have / has been to لتُشير الى ان شخص ذهب الى مكان ، وعاد منه**

❖ **She's been to the supermarket.**
(***She went there earlier and she is back; she has returned.***)

❖ **تُستخدم have / has gone to لتُشير الى ان شخص ذهب الى مكان ، وما زال هناك**

❖ **She's gone to the supermarket.**
(***She went there earlier and she is still there.***)

NOTE : He <u>has been in</u> Aswan for a week. (***He is in Aswan now.***)

❖ **لاحظ الإختلاف في المعنى بين الجملتين**

- ❖ **He <u>worked</u> in Cairo for ten years.** (***He's not working there now.***)
- ❖ **He <u>has worked</u> in Cairo for ten years.** (***He's still working there.***)

❖ يتكون زمن المضارع التام في صيغة المبني للمجهول من :-

إثبات / نفي	فـاعل + by + p.p + been +	have / has — haven't / hasn't	+ مفعول

سؤال	فـاعل + by + p.p + been +	مفعول +	Have / Has — Wh. + have / has

1) Pollution has damaged the Taj Mahal.
The Taj Mahal has been damaged by pollution.

2) We have made plans for the next class trip.
Plans have been made for the next class trip.

3) Millions of people have visited the Taj Mahal.
The Taj Mahal has been visited by millions of people.

4) They have written a new list of wonders.
A new list of wonders has been written.

5) They have sold the painting for a lot of money.
The painting has been sold for a lot of money.

6) A fifteen-year-old boy has won the prize.
The prize has been won by a fifteen-year-old boy.

7) They have painted the building again.
The building has been painted again.

8) Someone has drawn a picture in my diary.
A picture has been drawn in my diary.

9) Our school has won the competition.
The competition has been won by our school.

10) Archaeologists have found an ancient building in the desert.
An ancient building has been found in the desert.

11) We have collected a lot of money for the charity.
A lot of money has been collected for the charity.

12) They have planted trees along the river.
Trees have been planted along the river.

13) A fire has damaged ancient objects.
Ancient objects have been damaged by a fire.

14) People have decided on a new list of the wonders of the world.
A new list of the wonders of the world has been decided.

15) Egypt has won the international competition.
The international competition has been won by Egypt.

16) Dina has made a cake for the family party.
A cake has been made for the family party.

17) She hasn't washed the dishes yet.
The dishes haven't been washed yet.

18) We haven't decided the next date for our book club yet.
The next date for our book club hasn't been decided yet.

19) Salwa hasn't done her homework yet.
Salwa's homework hasn't been done.

20) Our teacher hasn't told us about the date of the exam yet.
We haven't been told about the date of the exam yet.
The date of the exam hasn't been told to us yet.

21) Have they planted any trees in the park this year?
Have any trees been planted in the park this year?

22) What have they called the new baby?
What has the new baby been called?

23) People have given money for food and clothes to the children's charity.
The children's charity has been given money for food and clothes.
Money has been given for food and clothes to the children's charity.
Money has been given to the children's charity for food and clothes.

24) The students have answered all the questions.
All the questions have been answered.

25) They have taken the books back to the library.
The books have been taken back to the library.

26) They have opened a new bazaar near the tourist information centre.
A new bazaar has been opened near the tourist information centre.

Lesson 3 & 4

1) Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة

on the list	go over a cliff
think of / about	walk across
feel about	do well
agree with	instead of
vote on	keep people out of the country
make a poster about	do a test
make a brochure about	up to a point = somehow الى حد ما
full of lights from / filled with	compare your list with

2) نستخدم (why not مصدر) للإقتراح

- **The High Dam is on the list. So why not have the Cairo Tower?**
- **You're looking tired. Why not take a holiday?**

نستخدم (why not) للموافقة على الإقتراح

- **A: Let's eat out this evening. – B: Yes, why not?**

3) تأتي too في نهاية الجملة المثبتة والإستفهامية ، لكن either في نهاية الجملة المنفية.

- **I think the Sphinx should be on the list, too**
- **Is that your sister's sewing machine, too?**
- **It's not very old and it's not very beautiful, either.**

4) re- = do again **تُضاف re قبل بعض الأفعال لتُفيد إعادة عمل شئ**

- **The teacher asked Hassan to redo his homework because he did not do it very well.**
- **It is a good idea to reread any books that you are studying at school to understand them better.**
- I liked the book a lot, so I decided to read it again. (***reread***)
  I liked the book a lot, so I decided to reread it.
- They didn't like the colour of the house, so they decided to paint it again with a different colour. (***repaint***)
  They didn't like the colour of the house, so they decided to repaint it with a different colour.

5) mis- = do wrong or badly

تُضاف mis قبل بعض الأفعال لتُفيد أداء الفعل بطريقة سيئة

- **Look! It says “tday’s news” in the newspaper. This is a misprint.**
- **I misread his name and thought he was called Tim instead of Tom.**
- **He misunderstood what his teacher was explaining.**

Asking for opinion طلب الرأي

1) What do you think of	اســـم	*the Sphinx?*
2) How do you feel about	اســـم	*the new café in my area?*
3) What is your opinion about	اســـم	*this lesson?*
4) Do you agree that	فاعل + فعل	*the hotel we all stayed in was very nice?*
5) Do you agree?		

Expressing opinions إعطاء الرأي

1) I think / **2) In my opinion,** ... فاعل + فعل

the Sphinx should be on the list.
the building’s very boring.

Expressing agreement التعبير عن الموافقة

- **I agree with you.**
- **I think so.**
- **I couldn’t agree with you more.**
- **That’s (exactly) how I feel.**
- **You have a point there.**

Expressing disagreement التعبير عدم الموافقة

- **I disagree with you.**
- **I don’t think so.**
- **I’m afraid I (totally) disagree.**
- **I feel completely the opposite.**
- **Of course not.**

Unit 15 Technology
Lesson 1 & 2

1) Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة

on a smartphone	advertise jobs
on television	arrange interviews
on the internet	transfer money to or from a bank
send … on a mobile phone or tablet	do well in exams
learn about	do something
tell about	at the same time
read about	from one place to another
find out about	instead of
answer to	go shopping
talk to	make a plan
learn to مصدر	pay for things in shops
in fact	communicate with

2) فاعل + be (the first / second / last أو صيغة تفضيل) + اسم to مصدر

- Egypt was the first Arab country to use the internet.
- He was the youngest person to pass exams at his school.

3) It's صفة to مصدر

- It is important to learn about the latest developments.

4) the latest الأحدث - the last الأخير - later فيما بعد

- The latest technology can help you to do many things.
- Friday is the last day of the week.
- A few days later, he saw a fire on the beach and a man's bones.

5) require / allow مفعول to مصدر

- Many jobs now require you to know how to use social media.
- Social networking sites allow you to send messages to many people at the same time.

6) online (adv.) عبر الإنترنت – online (adj.) مباشر على الإنترنت

- You can find out about the latest technology online.
- There will be more online businesses in the future.

7) sports (اسم) ألعاب رياضية

sports (صفة) رياضي (hall / centre / club / shop / equipment / shoes / car / stories / books / history / event / match / team / games / star / competition)

- Encourage your friends to play a sport.
- People enjoy watching sports.
- I send messages to my friends in a sports team.

8) بعض الأفعال تتحول الى أسماء بإضافة ment

(development – advertisement – arrangement – requirement)

- Have you read about the latest development in computers?
- It is a requirement that all the manual workers wear boots.
- It is very expensive to advertise something on television.
- The students have arranged to see the teacher after the class.

The second conditional حالة If الثانية

جملة فعل الشرط	جملة جواب الشرط	الإستخدام
If الثانية **past simple** جملة ماضي بسيط ,	فاعل would / might / could inf.	➡ *certain result* نتيجة مؤكدة ➡ *possible result* إمكانية / احتمال ➡ *ability* القدرة

تُستخدم الحالة الثانية للتعبير عن :-

1) موقف غير حقيقي أو خيالي ؛ مستحيل (*situations that are untrue or imaginary*)

- If I were taller, I'd be good at basketball. (*impossible*) (*But I'm not tall.*)
- If I was very ill, I would go to the doctor. (*impossible*) (*But I'm not ill.*)
- If you had a smartphone, it would be easy to transfer money. (*But I don't have a smartphone.*)

2) موقف محتمل ألاَّ يحدث في المضارع أو المستقبل(*things that will probably not happen*)

- **If I went to England, I would visit London.** (*might not happen*)
- **If it was cold, our plants would die.** (*unlikely to happen*)

3) النصيحة ، لكن عادة ما نستخدم were أكثر من was (If I were / was you)

- **If I were you, I would arrive early.** (*You should arrive early.*)
- **If I were you, I wouldn't smoke.** (*You shouldn't smoke.*)

ملاحظات

1) يُمكن إستخدام might بدلاً من would

might = *would perhaps* = *would possibly*

1) If you learned Japanese, you might get a job in Tokyo. (*possibly*)
If you learned Japanese, you would possibly get a job in Tokyo.

2) If I won a trip to anywhere in the world, I might go to Japan. (*perhaps*)
If I won a trip to anywhere in the world, I would perhaps go to Japan.

3) If she was late for the train, she might take the bus. (*perhaps*)
If she was late for the train, she would perhaps take the bus.

4) If you went to bed for an hour, you might feel better. (*perhaps*)
If you went to bed for an hour, perhaps you would feel better.

5) If a person didn't know how to use social media, it might be more difficult for them to find work. (*possibly*)
If a person didn't know how to use social media, it would possibly be more difficult for them to find work.

2) يُمكن إستخدام could بدلاً من would (could = *would be able to*)

1) If we went to the beach, we could go swimming. (*able to*)
If we went to the beach, we would be able to go swimming.

2) We could go shopping if we had enough time. (*able to*)
We would be able to go shopping if we had enough time.

3) If someone wanted to have the latest technology, they could buy a smartphone.
If someone wanted to have the latest technology, they would be able to buy a smartphone.

3) لاحظ إستخدام would / could / might حسب المعنى

- **If we all loved each other, the world would / could be a better place to live in.**
- **His parents would / could help him if he told them about the problem.**
- **If you didn't know how to speak English, it would / might be difficult for you to travel to London.**
- **If I had money, I would / could / might buy a laptop.**

4) تُعبر might not عن إمكانية حدوث شئ (*might not shows possibility*)

- **If you went to the museum now, it might not be very busy.**
  If you went to the museum now, it wouldn't possibly be very busy.

5) تُعبر could not عن عدم القدرة / إستحالة فعل شئ

(*could not shows inability / impossibility*)

- **I couldn't read if I lost my glasses.**
  I wouldn't be able to read if I lost my glasses.

- **If you visited the palace, you couldn't go in the gardens because they're closed.**
  If you visited the palace, it would be impossible to go in the gardens because they're closed.

6) فى السؤال :-

Would + فاعل + مصدر
What would فاعل do } **if جملة ماضي بسيط ?**
What would happen

- **If someone was unkind to you, would you tell the teacher?**
- **Where would you go if you won a trip to anywhere in the world?**
- **What would you do if you lost your school bag?**
- **Who would you phone if you saw an accident?**
- **What could you do if you had more free time?**

Unless = if not

- If they didn't play well, they wouldn't win the match. (*Unless*)
  Unless they played well, they wouldn't win the match.

- لاحظ استخدام unless محل if المنفية وتحويل النفى بعد if الى إثبات

- If he worked hard, he would succeed. (*Unless*)
  Unless he worked hard, he wouldn't succeed.

OR *Unless he worked hard, he would fail.*

- لاحظ استخدام unless محل if المثبتة وتحويل فعل جواب الشرط من إثبات إلى نفى أو العكس

ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال الإختياري مع مراعاة الإثبات والنفي		
-1 نختار (مصدر would)	إذا كان فعل الشرط	ماضي بسيط = had to مصدر = had + اسم
-2 نختار ماضي بسيط	إذا كان جواب الشرط	would مصدر = would have to مصدر = would have + اسم
-3 الأفعال (cut – put – hit – shut – read) تُعتبر ماضي بسيط إذا لم يُضاف لها (s) مع he – she – it أو الإسم المفرد		

1. We ………… go to England if we had friends or family there.
   a) would *b) will* *c) won't* *d) were*
2. If Hassan ………… older, he could learn to drive a car.
   a) is *b) was* *c) would be* *d) had been*
3. If I knew the answer to the question, I ………… you.
   a) will tell *b) tell* *c) won't tell* *d) would tell*
4. If Hala ………… German, she might talk to the German tourists.
   a) spoke *b) speak* *c) will speak* *d) had spoken*
5. If he read really carefully, he ………… understand the book.
   a) can't *b) don't* *c) would* *d) won't*
6. If we went to the beach, we ………… swimming.
   a) will go *b) have gone* *c) could go* *d) won't go*
7. If you visited the zoo on Friday, it ………… very busy.
   a) is *b) might have* *c) would have* *d) might be*
8. If my watch ………… right, he wouldn't have to fix it.
   a) will be *b) had been* *c) were* *d) is*

ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال Rewrite

1) استخدم الحالة الثانية اذا كانت الجملة تعبر عن أفعال ليس من المحتمل حدوثها فى المستقبل أو المضارع، لوصف أحداث غير حقيقية، لإعطاء النصيحة.
2) يأتي بعد If الجملة التي بعد (because = as = since)
3) يأتي بعد If الجملة التي قبل (so / that's why / therefore)
4) تحويل النفى إلى إثبات، والإثبات إلى نفى عند الربط بـ If

1. **He isn't a bird, so he can't fly.** (If)
   If he were a bird, he could fly.
2. **We can't see the animals in the park at night as it has no lights.** (if)
   We could see the animals in the park at night if it had lights.
3. **I can't meet you because I have no time.** (If)
   If I had time, I could meet you.
4. **I don't have enough money to buy this new mobile.** (If)
   If I had enough money, I would buy this new mobile.
5. **Without my help, he would have a lot of problems.** (If)
   If I didn't help him, he would have a lot of problems.

Lesson 3 & 4

1) Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة

on the internet	be in great danger
on a social networking site	put … on an online gallery
on social media	from all over the world
write / read about	fall down
find out	pay the man for repairing the …
go into	in the night
go on holiday with	make sure
go away on business	unkind to
have problems with scams	wait for اسم - wait to مصدر
make friends with people	invest in online businesses
the same age as	for free = free of charge

2) يوجـد مجموعـة مِـن الكلمـات التـي تـربط جملتـين لهـا أفكـار مختلفـة فتكـون الجملـة الثانيـة بمعنـى مضاد للجملة الأولى مثل **but, however, although, despite, in spite of**

Although →	جُملة الوضع الحالي	,	جُملة التناقض
Despite In spite of } →	(V.ing / n.)		

جملة الوضع الحالي	,but / ,however ,on the other hand	جملة التناقض

It's sunny today. It's not very hot.

- **It's sunny today, but it's not very hot.**
- **It's sunny today, however it's not very hot.**
- **It's sunny today. However, it's not very hot.**
- **Although it's sunny today, it's not very hot.**
- **It's not very hot although it's sunny today.**
- **Despite being sunny today, it's not very hot.**

3) steal / stole / stolen يسرق شئ

rob / robbed / robbed يسرق مكان أو شخص

- **Filcher was accused of stealing the horses' food.**
- **Someone robbed Khaled's house.**
- **The thief robbed the girl of her bag.**

Encouraging people to continue speaking

تشجيع الأشخاص على إستكمال الحديث

- Great! What else does it say?
- Really? Go on.
- How wonderful! Tell me more.
- Then what happened?
- What happened after that?

Unit 16 Animal stories
Lesson 1 & 2

1) Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة

prepare for		a story with a moral
pick up		plan for the future
sit in the sun		find out
do work		by 7 o’clock
talk about	think about	collect food for the winter
give advice	ask for advice	be made of لا تتغير المادة / from تتغير المادة
decide to مصدر	refuse to مصدر	as much as is necessary = *enough*
lay – laid– laid تبيض/ يضع	lie – lied – lied يكذب	lie – lay – lain يرقد/يستلقي

2) Do you have as much water as you need? (*enough*)
Do you have enough water?

3) فاعل **be** صفة **to** مصدر

- You know that it’s hard to find food in winter.
- I’m very happy to hear that!

4) must مصدر من المؤكد

- There must be a lot of golden eggs inside the goose.

5) Always مصدر – **Never** مصدر

- Always plan very carefully before you do something.
- Never make friends with people you don’t know on the internet.
- Never be rude to people. Always talk nicely.

The Past Simple Tense الماضي البسيط

تكوين	نفي	سؤال	كلمات دالة	استخدام
يتكون الماضى البسيط بإضافة d - ed - ied لمصدر الفعل المنتظم والفعل الشاذ يُحفظ	I He She It You We They *didn’t* + المصدر	Did (فعل مساعد) I he she it you we they المصدر Wh.+did+فاعل+مصدر	in (2005) في yesterday بالأمس (two days) ago منذ last (week) الماضي once ذات مرة one day ذات يوم in the past في الماضي How long ago منذ متى	1- حدث وقع في وقت محدد في الماضي وانتهى 2- مواقف دائمة في الماضي 3- سرد أحداث في قصة 4- عادة في الماضي

The past perfect tense الماضي التام

❖ التكويـــن : had + p.p
❖ الـــنـــفي : hadn't + p.p
❖ الســـؤال : Had فـاعل p.p
❖ الإستخدام :

1) للتعبير عن حدث وقع قبل حدث أخر في الماضي ، الحدث الأول ماضي تام والثاني ماضي بسيط

- I went to the park because I had finished my homework.
  (*I finished my homework first and then I went to the park.*)
- I found the watch which I had lost.

2) للتعبير عن حدث وقع قبل وقت محدد في الماضي

- It's 10 o'clock now. By 7 o'clock, I had already got dressed.
- Huda had finished cooking by 3 o'clock yesterday.

3) للتعبير عن حدث انتهى فى الماضي ونتيجته كانت واضحة في الماضي

- Reem was upset because her friend hadn't phoned her.
- He had fixed the old chair. It looked new.

4) مع صيغة التفضيل و **(the first, the second , the only, the last)**

- It was the best story I had ever read.
- That was the first time I had been to Paris.

5) مع الحالة الثالثة لـ **if** و **I wish - I'd rather** للتعبير عن التمني و الندم في الماضي

- If you hadn't helped me, I'd have been in trouble.
- I wish you had told me the truth.
- I'd rather you hadn't borrowed my dictionary. لابد من إختلاف الفاعلين

Time Expressions:- يُستخدم الماضي التام مع

✶*after*	✶*as soon as*	✶*when*	✶*before*	✶*by the time*	✶*till*
✶*until*	✶*by*	✶*already*	✶*just*	✶*ever*	✶*never*
✶*the moment*		✶*immediately on*		✶*shortly after*	

❶

After - As soon as - When	ماضي تام ,	ماضي بسيط
ماضي بسيط	after – as soon as – when	ماضي تام

- When the manager had arrived, the meeting began.
  (*The manger arrived before the meeting began.*)

❷

Before - By the time - When	ماضي بسيط	, ماضي تام
ماضي تام	before - by the time - when	ماضي بسيط

- **When the manager arrived, the meeting had begun.**
  (*The meeting began before the manager arrived.*)
- **When he arrived at the station, the train had left so he missed it.**

❸

ماضي تام (الحدث الأول) till – until ماضي بسيط منفي (الحدث الثاني)

- **I didn't go to the sports club until I had done my homework.**
- **He wasn't given the prize until he had come first.**

- **لاحظ أن الحدث الثاني مع until / till يمكن أن يكون ماضي مثبت أو منفي**

- **Ali <u>had forgotten</u> about the family party <u>until</u> he <u>saw</u> the invitation.**

  الحدث الأول ... **الحدث الثاني**

❹

جملة ماضي تام + فترة زمنية في الماضي + By

- **By yesterday, he had reached Paris.**
- **By 1913, the Titanic had shipwrecked.**

❺

ماضي تام because ماضي بسيط

- **Nada knew who my friend was because she had met her before.**
- **The river was very dry because it hadn't rained for two months.**
- **We didn't eat in the restaurant because we had eaten already.**
- **He didn't move to his new flat because it hadn't been painted.**

لاحــظ :-

1) فى حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد after يأتى (v.ing) بشرط أن يكون الفاعل واحد

- **After doing my homework, I watched TV.** *= After I had done…*
- **We decided to have lunch after visiting the museum.**
- **After the match, he went to bed. (After + noun)**

2) فى حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد before يأتى (v.ing) بشرط أن يكون الفاعل واحد

- **Before visiting Egypt, he had never heard Arabic.**
  = Before he visited…
- **Before the film, I had had dinner. (Before + noun)**

3) تُستخدم (Having + P.P ……) بدلاً من (...... ماضي تام + فاعل After)

- **Having lost her golden necklace, Khadeeja was very upset.**

4) تُستخدم (On + v.ing / noun ……) بدلاً من When

- **On my arrival at the station, the train had left.** *= When I arrived…*
- **On getting to the station, the bus left.** *= When he got to…*

5) ترتيب الأزمنة مع as soon as – after

- **As soon as I saw Ahmed, I realised that I had forgotten his book at home.**

❖ لم نضع الماضي التام بعد as soon as مباشرةً لأنه ليس الحدث الأول وأنما الحدث الأول هو نسيان الكتاب

- **When he had killed the goose, he found that there were no eggs inside it.**
- **I found out that the zoo had closed an hour before I got there.**

6) يُوضع الحدث الأول بعد هذه الروابط ، ماعدا before يوضع بعدها الحدث الثاني وكلاهما ماضي بسيط وتُشير الى عدم وجود فاصل زمني طويل بين الحدثين

When - After - As soon as - Before	ماضي بسيط	ماضي بسيط ,
ماضي بسيط	when - after - as soon as - before	ماضي بسيط

- **As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson began.** (*We arrived at school and then the first lesson began.*)
- **After he bought the ticket, he entered the cinema.**
- **Before she served the food, she cooked the meal.**

1. First, I studied my lessons. Then I did my homework. (*After*)
   After I had studied my lessons, I did my homework.
2. First, I finished my work. Then I went to the club. (*until*)
   I didn't go to the club until I had finished my work.
3. After we had visited the museum, we had lunch. (*until*)
   We didn't have lunch until we had visited the museum.
4. First, we booked tickets. Then we went to the concert. (*before*)
   We had booked the tickets before we went to the concert.
5. Ali ran away after seeing the lion. (*as soon as*)
   Ali ran away as soon as he saw the lion.
6. Hala saw her marks. She ran to tell her father. (*seeing*)
   After seeing her marks, Hala ran to tell her father.
7. We watched the DVD after having dinner. (*before*)
   Before we watched TV, we had had dinner.

Lesson 3 & 4

1) Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة

do a quiz	do homework	take off	take … back
do the right thing		make a discovery	
belong to		make up a story	
respond to news		for a long time	
be away on holiday		look for	
on our first day		go for a ride on my bike	
on the floor		copy the answers from	
fall into a canal		move slowly past our car	

2) يُعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمراً في الماضي و قطعهُ حدث ماضي آخـر

While - As - Just as - when ماضي مستمر , ماضي بسيط

- **When we were leaving the zoo car park, we saw the snake.**
- **I broke my new watch while I was playing football.**

3) so + صفة جداً – so + جملة النتيجة لذلك – because + جملة السبب لأن

- **I had never seen a snake so close before.**
- **Nasser isn't here, so I'll go for a ride on his bike.**
- **Farming is important because it gives us food to eat.**

4) عند إستخدام الكلمة في مختلف أجزاء الكلام تختلف المقاطع المشددة ويتم وضع (') قبل الشدة في القاموس

- **You look very con´tent!** (*adj. = happy*)
- **Look at the ´contents of the book.** (*n. = what is in something*)
- **My uncle always re´fuses to smoke.** (*v. = not do something*)
- **The farmer puts all the farm ´refuse in a large bin.** (*n. = rubbish*)

Responding to news الرد على الأخبار

Good News	Bad News
1. How wonderful!	1. Oh dear.
2. Really? I can't believe it!	2. What bad news!
3. Great news.	3. Oh no!
4. Congratulations.	4. How terrible!
	5. Why on earth …

- *Why on earth do you read blogs like these? These blogs are often not true.*

Unit 17 Animal life in the past
Lesson 1 & 2

1) Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة

a kind of	make a meal
live on the earth	have the ability to مصدر
work out	succeed in = pass
die out	at the weekend
throw out	at the same time
catch a disease	come from
catch the plane	by now
catch fish	How long ago = When

2) drive شخص to مكان يوصل شخص بالسيارة

- Because my father drove me to school, I arrived on time.

3) stop مفعول V.ing – both

- Both these events would have stopped the sun shining on the earth for many years.
- Both Ali and Sami live in Cairo.

4) the reason for + اسم (سبب معنوي) – the cause of + اسم (سبب مادي)

the reason (why) جملة

- There are many reasons why the dinosaurs died.
- The reason she doesn't like tests is that they make her nervous.
- What's the real reason for your depression إكتئاب?
- Why would a meteorite have caused the end of the dinosaurs?
- What was the cause of the accident outside the museum?

5) weather (لفترة محددة) الطقس – climate (بصفة عامة) المناخ

- I'm not sure what the weather will be like tomorrow.
- People often drink more water in hot weather than when it is cold.
- The scientists have done some important research into climate change.

The third conditional حالة If الثالثة

جملة فعل الشرط		جملة جواب الشرط		الإستخدام
If الثالثة	past perfect جملة ماضي تام ,	فاعل would	have + p.p	➡ *ability*
		could		➡ *ability - possibility*
		might		➡ *probability*

تُستخدم الحالة الثالثة للتعبير عن :-

1) مواقف ماضية لم تحدث أو قد لا تكون حدثت (مواقف ماضية يستحيل تغييرها)

- **If I had known the answer, I would have told you.**
  (*But I didn't know the answer and I didn't tell you.*)
- **If I had brought my camera, I would have taken a photo of you.**
  (*But I didn't bring my camera, so I didn't take a photo of you.*)

2) الندم على شيء حدث أو لم يحدث في الماضي ، والإنتقاد لأفعال شخص ما

- **If you had come to my house, I would have made you a meal.**
- **We wouldn't have seen that famous singer if we hadn't gone to the concert.**

ملاحظات

1) يُمكن إستخدام **could** بدلاً من **would** للتعبير عن القدرة و الإمكانية

could = would have been able to + inf.

- **If he had been here yesterday, he could have helped me.**
  If he had been here yesterday, he would have been able to help me.
- **If I hadn't forgotten my library card, I could have borrowed a book.**
  If I hadn't forgotten my library card, I would have been able to borrow a book.
- **If I had forgotten your book, you could have borrowed mine.**
  If I had forgotten your book, you would have been able to borrow mine.

2) يُمكن إستخدام **might** بدلاً من **would** للتعبير عن الإحتمال

- **If it hadn't rained yesterday, we might have gone to the beach.**
  If it hadn't rained yesterday, we would perhaps have gone to the beach.
- **Ali might have bought that phone if it hadn't been so expensive.**
  Ali would probably have bought that phone if it hadn't been so expensive.

Unless = if not

- If I hadn't seen that camera in the shop, we wouldn't have bought it. (*Unless*)
  Unless I had seen that camera in the shop, we wouldn't have bought it.
- لاحظ استخدام unless محل if المنفية وتحويل النفى بعد if الى إثبات

- If Sami had forgotten to bring the ball, he wouldn't have played basketball. (*Unless*)
  Unless Sami had forgotten to bring the ball, he would have played basketball.
- لاحظ استخدام unless محل if المثبتة وتحويل فعل جواب الشرط من نفى إلى إثبات أو العكس

فى السؤال :-

Would + فاعل have + p.p
What would فاعل have done
What would have happened
} if جملة ماضي تام ?

- What would have happened if a huge meteorite had hit the earth?
  There would have been a lot of smoke and dust.

ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال الإختياري مع مراعاة الإثبات والنفي		
1- نختار ماضي بسيط	إذا كان جواب الشرط	would مصدر = would have to مصدر = would have + اسم
2- نختار (would مصدر)	إذا كان فعل الشرط	ماضي بسيط = had to مصدر = had + اسم
3- نختار had p.p	إذا كان جواب الشرط	would have + p.p
4- نختار would have p.p	إذا كان فعل الشرط	had + p.p
5- الأفعال (cut – put – hit – shut – read) تُعتبر ماضي بسيط إذا لم يُضاف لها (s) مع he – she – it أو الإسم المفرد		

1. How ………… she feel if she read this novel again?
   a) does *b) do* *c) would* *d) will*
2. If Leila had free time, she ………… read more books in English.
   a) would *b) would have* *c) will* *d) must*
3. If Osama had got the job at the bank, he ………… travelled a lot.
   a) will have *b) would* *c) had* *d) would have*

4. I'd never………… Chinese food if we hadn't visited that restaurant.
a) try *b) have tried* *c) trying* *d) tried*

5. If he ………… hard, he would have a lot of money.
a) works *b) worked* *c) had worked* *d) has worked*

6. If I ………… holiday, I would have a swim in the sea.
a) had *b) have* *c) had had* *d) would have*

7. If they ………… more polite, they wouldn't have to apologise.
a) are *b) had been* *c) will be* *d) were*

8. If I ………… that he was famous, I'd have taken a photo of him.
a) knew *b) know* *c) had known* *d) was knowing*

9. He will miss the train ………… he comes in time.
a) if *b) unless* *c) when* *d) without*

ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال Rewrite

1) استخدم الحالة الثالثة اذا كانت الجملة تعبرعن مواقف ماضية يستحيل تغييرها أو الندم
2) يأتي بعد If الجملة التي بعد (because = as = since)
3) يأتي بعد If الجملة التي قبل (so / that's why / therefore)
4) تحويل النفى إلى إثبات ، والإثبات إلى نفى عند الربط بـ If

1. **I didn't recognise your cousin, so I didn't say hello. (If)**
   If I had recognised your cousin, I would have said hello.
2. **Because my father drove me to school, I arrived on time. (If)**
   If my father hadn't driven me to school, I wouldn't have arrived on time.
   If my father hadn't driven me to school, I would have been late.
3. **I was ill, so I didn't go to work. (If)**
   If I hadn't been ill, I would have gone to work.
4. **I didn't have much money, so I didn't buy that expensive toy. (If)**
   If I had had more money, I would have bought that expensive toy.
5. **He couldn't catch the train because he walked slowly. (if)**
   He could have caught the train if he hadn't walked slowly.
6. **She punished her son as he hadn't told the truth. (If)**
   If her son had told the truth, she wouldn't have punished him.
7. **His carelessness made him fail. (If)**
   If he hadn't been carless, he wouldn't have failed.

Lesson 3 & 4

1) Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة

at the same time	keep warm
at the beginning of the Stone Age	look for
move around	on the beach
move from place to place	(learn – need) to مصدر
make fire للإستفادة / set a fire للدمار	in the nineteenth century
make pots and pans out of clay	be better at (V.ing – اسم)
make a poster	with big heads and small ears
make things with stone	sleep for twenty hours a day
talk to … about	walk for up to 10 km every night
know about	run up to … km an hour

2) start / begin (to مصدر) أو (V.ing)

- In around 8,000 BCE, people began farming in North Africa.
- They began to build huts to live in.
- Scientists aren't sure exactly when people started living on earth.
- Look! It is starting to rain. إذا جاء الفعل start في زمن مستمر يتبع بـ to +inf فقط
- Start the engine, please. الفعل start يمكن أن يُستخدم بمعنى يشغل آلة

3) one of اسم جمع + فعل مفرد

- One of the most important times in history was the Stone Age.

4) use مفعول to مصدر – use مفعول for (V.ing أو اسم)

- People used animal bones to sew clothes.
- People used animal skins for making their clothes.

5) فاعل be صفة to (for مفعول) مصدر

- It is very difficult for other animals to catch zebras.

6) hundred / thousand / million

لا تُجمع إذا جاء قبلها عدد ، وتُجمع إذا جاء بعدها of

- Dinosaurs lived on earth for more than 150 million years.
- Hundreds of fish and animals live in the Red Sea.

7) أحياناً يكون الإسم هو نفس صيغة الفعل وأحياناً نحتاج لإضافة لاحقة للفعل لتكوين الإسم

- **The rider in the stable smoked a cigarette and caused a fire.**
- **What was the cause of the accident outside the museum?**
- **Tomorrow's lesson will begin at half past ten.**
- **The beginning of the book was boring, but the end was very exciting!**
- **How long did it take for them to build the Qasr al-Nil Bridge?**
- **This hotel is the tallest building in the city.**

Giving dates you are not sure of

1. **When did people begin farming?**
   They started farming in around 8,000 BCE.
2. **When was the Stone Age?**
   It was approximately 8,000 years ago.
3. **How many hours a day do hippos spend in rivers?**
   They spend almost 16 hours a day in rivers.
4. **When did the earth become warmer?**
   The earth became warmer almost 10,000 years ago.
5. **About when did dinosaurs live?**
   They lived about 65 million years ago.
6. **When did people first live?**
   We think that people first lived maybe 250,000 years ago.
7. **When did dinosaurs die out?**
   It was perhaps 65 million years ago.
   It was perhaps 65 million years ago when dinosaurs died out.

- **Write what you would say in each of the following situations:-**

1. **Your friend asks you when your father was born. You aren't sure, but you give an answer.**
   – Maybe in 1977. *– About 43 years ago.*
2. **A friend asks you when the first car was made.**
   – I think it was maybe 150 years ago.
3. **Your cousin asks you when your school was built.**
   – It was built about 20 years ago.

Unit 18 Sea life

Lesson 1 & 2

1) Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة

at the right time of the year	revise for
at the bottom of	late for
at night	by the sea
on their way to	three times a week
on a website	jump out of
be good for	miss the bus
be good at	of different sizes
in autumn	have a look at
in front of	take a test
live together in large groups	anywhere else

2) go + V.ing

- We're going swimming this afternoon.
- Don't go diving when the sea is rough.

3) fish (مفرد) لحم السمك – fish (جمع) أنواع مختلفة من الأسماك

- There <u>are</u> so many <u>fish</u> for them to eat.
- Why <u>is</u> <u>fish</u> sometimes kept in special freezers?

4) فاعل be fun + (V.ing أو to مصدر)

- You can often see dolphins and they are fun to swim with.
- It's fun playing football.

جملة فعل الشرط	جملة جواب الشرط	الإستخدام
If past simple جملة ماضي بسيط (الثانية)	, فاعل would / might / could + inf.	➡ *certain result* التأكيد ➡ *possible result* إمكانية / احتمال ➡ *ability* القدرة

جملة فعل الشرط	جملة جواب الشرط	الإستخدام
If past perfect جملة ماضي تام (الثالثة)	, فاعل would / could / might + have + p.p	➡ *ability* ➡ *ability - possibility* ➡ *probability*

The first conditional حالة If الأولى

جملة فعل الشرط	جملة جواب الشرط			الإستخدام
If الأولى present simple جملة مضارع بسيط ,	فاعل	will	inf.	➡ الإحتمال
		may		➡ الإمكانية / الإذن
		might		➡ الإمكانية
		can		➡ القدرة/الإذن/الإقتراح
		should must had better		➡ النصيحة
		could		➡ القدرة / الطلب
	inf. don't +inf.			➡ تعليمات / أوامر

تُستخدم الحالة الأولى للتعبير عن :-

1) أحداث محتملة أو ممكنة الحدوث في المضارع أو المستقبل

1) If we go to the sports club tomorrow, we will phone you.
If we don't protect pandas, they will die out.

2) If you finish your homework, you may go out with your friends.

3) If I see Ali, I might ask him to help me with my homework. (*perhaps*)
= If I see Ali, I will perhaps ask him to help me with my homework.

If you dive to the bottom, you might see a stingray. (*probably*)
= If you dive to the bottom, you will probably see a stingray.

4) If the sea is very rough, the boat might not leave Port Said.

5) If the weather is good today, we can go swimming.

6) If you don't feel well, you (must/should/had better) see a doctor.

7) If it is calm on Saturday, we could go diving near the island. (*be able to*)
= If it is calm on Saturday, we will be able to go diving near the island.

8) If you're going into town, could you buy a newspaper for me?

9) If you don't want this book, give it to me.

10) If the sea is rough, don't go diving.

2) الوعد ، التوقع ، التحذير ، التهديد ، العرض

1) If you get high marks, I <u>will give</u> you a reward. (*promise*)
2) If we have fine weather tomorrow, I<u>'m going to paint</u> the windows. (*expectation*)
3) If you aren't careful, you <u>will hurt</u> yourself. (*warn*)
4) If you don't leave immediately, I<u>'ll call</u> the police. (*threat*)
5) If I win the prize, I<u>'ll share</u> it with you. (*offer*)

فى السؤال :-

Will + فاعل + مصدر
What will فاعل do
What will happen
} if جملة مضارع بسيط ?

- Will we get behind a coral wall and hide if we see a shark?
- If you go to the library, which book will you borrow?

Unless = if not

- If you don't leave now, you won't arrive in time. (*Unless*)
  Unless you leave now, you won't arrive in time.
- If he doesn't have enough money, he won't buy a car. (*Unless*)
  Unless he has enough money, he won't buy a car.
- لاحظ استخدام unless محل if المنفية وتحويل النفى بعد if الى إثبات
- If you go to the desert at night, it will be very quiet. (*Unless*)
  Unless you go to the desert at night, it won't be very quiet.
- لاحظ استخدام unless محل if المثبتة وتحويل فعل جواب الشرط من إثبات إلى نفى أو العكس

ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال Rewrite

1) استخدم الحالة الأولى اذا كانت الجملة تعبر عن أحداث محتملة أو ممكنة الحدوث في المضارع أو المستقبل ، الوعد ، التوقع ، التحذير ، التهديد ، العرض
2) استخدم الحالة الثانية اذا كانت الجملة تعبر عن أفعال ليس من المحتمل حدوثها فى المستقبل أو المضارع ، لوصف أحداث غير حقيقية ، لإعطاء النصيحة.
3) استخدم الحالة الثالثة اذا كانت الجملة تعبرعن مواقف ماضية يستحيل تغييرها أو الندم
4) يأتي بعد If الجملة التي بعد (because = as = since)
5) يأتي بعد If الجملة التي قبل (so / that's why / therefore)
6) تحويل النفى إلى إثبات ، والإثبات إلى نفى عند الربط بـ If

1. Take this medicine and you may get better. (If)
If you take this medicine, you may get better.

2. Go to the museum so you might see your friends there. (If)
If you go to the museum, you might see your friends there.

3. Use a telescope to see a planet. (If)
If you use a telescope, you might see a planet.

4. Revise for the test or you won't get high marks. (If)
If you don't revise for the test, you won't get high marks.

5. It may rain tomorrow. In this case, I won't go out. (If)
If it rains tomorrow, I won't go out.

6. Winning the race makes Sarah very happy. (If)
If Sara wins the race, she will be very happy.

7. Let's go to the park. Perhaps we can play tennis there. (If)
If we go to the park, we could play tennis there.

8. If I see Ali, perhaps I'll ask him to help me. (might)
If I see Ali, I might ask him to help me.

9. Perhaps if we see the teacher, she can help us with our homework. (might)
If I see the teacher, she might be able to help us with our homework.

10. If you go to the library, perhaps you will find more information for the project.(might)
If you go to the library, you might find more information for the project.

11. Without your help, I won't finish on time. (If)
If you don't help me, I won't finish on time.

12. He can't go diving because he doesn't have more free time. (If)
If he had more free time, he could go diving.

13. Hassan isn't ill, so he can take the science test. (If)
If Hassan was ill, he couldn't take the science test.

14. I didn't live by the sea, so I didn't learn to sail. (If)
If I had lived by the sea, I would have learned to sail.

15. I didn't take any photos because I didn't have my camera. (If)
If I had had my camera, I would have taken some photos.

ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال الإختياري مع مراعاة الإثبات والنفي		
1- نختار مضارع بسيط	إذا كان جواب الشرط	will / can / may / might مصدر
2- نختار(مصدر will / can)	إذا كان فعل الشرط	مضارع بسيط

1. If we see Ali, we ………… ask him to phone you.
a) would *b) would have* *c) will* *d) do*

2. What will you do if the taxi ………… not come?
a) will *b) does* *c) did* *d) would*

Lesson 3 & 4

1) Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة

for a long time	lay up to 200 eggs in the sand
for this reason	be up to three metres long
move / go away	grow to about … metres long
move to	jump out of the water at … km/h
go on a dive	swim at about … kilometres an hour
full of	do well / badly in an exam
in fact	need to be careful of fire coral
get behind	stay at the bottom of the sea
live in groups	the wrong time of year
fall off	look forward to
sink يغوص للأشياء | drown يغرق للأشخاص	walk on beaches
lie lied lied يكذب	be ready (to مصدر / for V.ing أو اسم)
lie lay lain يرقد في الفراش	show you what to do
lay laid laid يضع	know where to dive

2) let مفعول مصدر

- Let me tell you where we are going today.

3) يُمكن حذف for في الإثبات خاصة بعد be – live – wait

- The old boat has been there a long time. (*It is still there.*)

4) There is / was اسم مفرد to مصدر – There are / were اسم جمع to مصدر

- There are thousands of fish to see here.

5) في حالة if الأولى يُستخدم المضارع البسيط أو المستمر أو التام في جملة فعل الشرط

- If a shark is eating food, it might not be happy to see you.
- If you have finished dinner, I'll ask the waiter for the bill.

6) في حالة if الثانية يُستخدم الماضي البسيط أو المستمر في جملة فعل الشرط

- If my car was working, I would / could drive you to the station.

7) يُعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمراً في الماضي و قطعهُ حدث ماضي آخـر

While - As - Just as - when ماضي مستمر , ماضي بسيط

- When they were diving, they saw coral and the wreck of an old boat.

8) one of اسم جمع + فعل مفرد

- The Red Sea is one of the warmest seas in the world.
- One of the special kinds of fish that live in the Red Sea is the sailfish.

9) coral / equipment / information / news تُعامل معاملة الإسم المفرد

- Coral is a group of animals that live together in large groups.
- Some coral can be more dangerous!

10) عند كتابة ملاحظات ، لا نكتب جُمل كاملة ولكن نكتب الكلمات المهمة فقط

- Mariam went to the doctor at 10 o'clock in the morning.
  = Mariam → doctor 10 a.m.
- If it is calm on Saturday, we could go diving near the island.
  = If calm Saturday, diving near island

Showing relief لإظهار الراحة

- Phew!
- What a relief!
- Thank goodness for that!

Showing excitement لإظهار الإثارة

- Great!
- I can't wait!
- I'm looking forward to that.
- I can't wait to go to the museum tomorrow. (*look forward*)
  I am looking forward to going to the museum tomorrow.